

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 119.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	Postscript	115
The Politics of Christianity. No. XXVI.—	POLITICAL:—	
Conclusion	Summary	116
An Attempt to Kick Away the Ladder	The War Budget	116
The Anti-state-church Movement	O'Connell's Description of Whiggery Verified	117
Religious Intelligence	Expenses of the Caffre War	117
Correspondence	The Mirror of Parliament	118
Foreign and Colonial News	Select Law Reports, with a Lawyer's Comment	120
Ireland	Gleanings	121
Congregational Board of Education	Births, Marriages, &c.	122
Enlargement of the Nonconformist	Trade and Commerce	122
	Advertisements	122

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. XXVI.

CONCLUSION.

MANY of our readers, we fear, will think we have detained them too long upon the ground marked out by the standing title of the present series of articles, and will feel it a relief to be dismissed to some other topics. We can sympathize with them. We have too often ourselves experienced weariness from looking at many illustrations successively, of one or two leading ideas, to complain of others for being similarly affected. Who, for example, has ever gone through an extensive gallery of portraits, without catching himself, before he has inspected all of them, in a yawning mood? Such variety as individuality of expression can impart, he may have had all the benefit of—such monotony as sameness of class invariably produces, he is also pretty sure to have felt. The eye of an artist may discover pleasure in mere difference of style and treatment—the public generally will see little more than a constant repetition of human countenances. So may it have happened, we have sometimes imagined, with our disquisitions on the Politics of Christianity, for, although no murmur has reached us, thanks to the admirable patience of our readers, we have not the vanity to suppose that our articles will fare better than many other things, whose excellence in their way is unquestionable.

We are not quite sure whether sagacity or tact, call it what you will, would have prevailed upon us to pull up just at this stage, had we not looked forward to "a change in our condition"—an enlargement of our borders—an addition to our pages. We had some four or five more topics set down for discussion which we, perhaps, regarded as the complement of our original plan. But we really must not do the new readers whom we hope to welcome next week, the discourtesy of offering to them the cheese which only those who have partaken of the dinner can be supposed to relish—or of putting them into a position for surmising that we care nothing for their entertainment because they did not come earlier. If gratitude to our old and steadfast friends had, in our judgment, made a continuance of our course imperative upon us, why we should have continued it, at the risk of any temporary embarrassment. But, as we have already intimated, we are disposed to conclude that they will be anything but averse to a little novelty in their fare, and will easily reconcile themselves to the omission of a paper or two which might otherwise have found a place in this series, by the reflection that "enough is as good as a feast." And we, too, are anxious to bring our monologues to a close, before all sense of freshness has gone out of us—for we should be sorry to incur the fate, in an editorial sense, pictured thus by our greatest living poet:—

"Yet some will last to die out thought by thought,
And power by power, and limb of mind by limb,
Like lamps upon a gay device of glass,
Till all of soul that's left be dry and dark."

Yet before we take a final farewell of the theme upon which we have so long lingered, we would take occasion to express an earnest hope that our readers will not lose sight of its pervading moral. It has been our special aim to induce them to look upon the world of politics from the commanding heights of Christian principle, and to survey regions ordinarily seen only as they loomed through the mists of party conventionalism, in the clear sunlight of divine revelation. Looked at from such a position, are they not, we ask, worthy of some attention? Do they not invite, and would they not repay, careful study? Is there aught in the science of civil government which puts it beyond the reach of the elevating and purifying influences of the gospel of peace and love? And, albeit we cannot identify this institution with that which is exclusively spiritual, nor confound a

system set up for the purpose of restraining evil actions, with that which was given to create pure and virtuous affections, and to inspire right principles, are we not taught to expect that the spirit of the one may be gradually and permanently modified by being constantly exposed to the refracted rays of the other? When good men carry their religion into their politics, corruption and oppression will be compelled to quit the ground. They have held it unabashed, until now, only because Christian patriotism has been absurdly identified with tacit acquiescence in "things as they are."

We have laboured to little purpose, if the light we have attempted to kindle penetrates no further than to the understandings of our readers. We revert to language used by us on another occasion, as well fitted to express our idea of their duty at the present time. All truth is in order to action. Opinions are nothing save as they are reduced to practice. Principles possess no worth till they come to be applied. Providence bestows nothing upon us in vain. Childhood is not endowed with all the powers and qualifications which belong to maturity, simply because childhood could find no profitable use for them. Propensities and talents, according to God's law, unfold themselves when they are wanted—and the mere fact of their existence in any being, implies the obligation to employ them. Let this be borne in mind, and let it be also remembered that as it is with individuals, so, in the long run, it will be with states. Enlightened public opinion, in the very nature of things, looks towards enlightened public conduct as its end. The blossom is meant to ripen into fruit, or no blossom would have appeared. Thought, unimpeded by conventional counteractions, must tend, by an inherent law of its being, to take visible form, and become deed.

"Heaven doth with us as we with torches do;
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine issues."

We long to see a new school of politicians—a school composed of men who resolutely eschew all party trickery, renounce all injustice, and who believe it possible to carry on the great affairs of civil government in harmony with the spirit of revealed truth. We have little hope for our country, but from the growth of such a body in its midst. To contribute our little quota towards the formation of such a school, the present series of articles has been penned—and, inasmuch as we observe that they have been reprinted one by one in newspapers published in several of our colonies, we would cherish the hope that our idea will one day be realized, and that our efforts, imperfect as they are, have not been thrown away. Meanwhile, we heartily thank our friends for the patient attention they have vouchsafed to us in this matter—and in quitting this formal discussion of The Politics of Christianity, content ourselves with intimating that in future, as well as hitherto, the principles laid down in the foregoing articles will constitute the governing principles of the *Nonconformist*.

AN ATTEMPT TO KICK AWAY THE LADDER.

THE Bishop of Exeter and the clergy are uneasy because they cannot have the loaves and the fishes of the State-church and renounce obedience as State servants. They would pocket the fees, but not render the service. Those who are skilful in the art of pamphleteering or speaking, often manifest their skill by disavowing the intention which they mean to realize; yet, by artful verbiage, whilst affecting to disavow it, they manage to put it forth as the prominent thought. If the mild and gentle spirit of the Bishop of Exeter did not forbid the supposition, men would be led to think that, on presenting the petition from "several conscientious clergymen" last Wednesday, he had exhibited some of the tact in which less holy men sometimes indulge.

"The petitioners," he said, "prayed their lordships to repeal as much of the statute of the 25th of Henry VIII. as inflicted on deans, and chapters, and bishops, the penalties of *prebend* in the discharge of their respective duties in the election and consecration of bishops. Heartily concurring with the petitioners in their prayer, he did not know whether he should go with them in all the views they might possibly entertain; and he wished to say, in the outset, that if they, or any of her Majesty's subjects, wished to interpose any other than a *wholesome check on the unquestioned prerogative of the Crown*—a prerogative which he hoped would always remain unquestioned, because he

thought it essential to the peace and benefit of the Church—if any persons went to the extent of wishing for such an alteration of the law as would trench on the right of the Crown in a *proper way* to nominate the bishops of the Church, he was not the man to go with them; on the other hand, he should be among the foremost to say 'No.'"

So the Bishop would not interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, he only desires the supremacy of the bishops; that the Crown may *name*, but that they may *reject*; and, as a consequence, require the Crown to re-nominate—how often he does not say, but he means until the Crown's nomination shall please the bishops.

It would puzzle a lawyer to know what this Churchman means. He hopes, he says, that this unquestioned prerogative of the Crown will always remain unquestioned, because he thinks it essential to the peace of the Church; yet the object of his petition and speech is to call it into question. Simple minds would think that if the Crown required a check, a wholesome check too, and yet that that gentle prelate hoped the prerogative would always remain unquestioned, he was either affirming that which he believed not, or doing that which he ought not. Let us advance a little farther, and see what the Bishop says of this prerogative which he hoped would always remain unquestioned. "It was to relieve the petitioners and the Church from this persecution" (namely the obligation to choose the nominee of the Crown) "that they came before their lordships. In respect to the election of bishops by deans and chapters, he certainly thought that the provisions of the statute constituted unmixed tyranny. He thought the course devised in the statute of Henry VIII., which undeniably was that of forcing on deans and chapters the forms of election, accompanied by solemn religious service, and at the same time compelling them to elect any individual, however unfit they might conscientiously feel him to be, under the penalties of *prebend*, was so monstrous and so oppressive that it was only necessary to mention it in order to secure their lordships' sympathy in wishing to put an end to it. If the Crown directly nominated the bishop and then suffered the Church to interfere in a due and wholesome manner for the purpose of seeing whether the party so nominated was canonically qualified, he should think such a law a proper law; and he hoped that her Majesty's Ministers would take the matter into consideration, and that, while they preserved the prerogative of the Crown to nominate the bishops, they would endeavour to assert the cause of their Church, so that no unsound divine, no immoral man, no man disqualified by any cause which the canons recognised as a just ground of objection against consecration, should be admitted into the episcopal order. He hoped the Government would give that assistance to the Church."

The talk about the penalties of a *prebend* is nonsense: the canons don't incur them if they elect as directed by the Crown. They took their inductions into large incomes upon that condition. They cannot say they did not know of such a statute. They each took the benefit of it in his own case, and would equally have shut out any gainsayers, if any had interposed, when he was about to net his mitre. The fact is, that the bishops have preserved their old and antiquated forms after the passing of an act of Parliament inconsistent with them, instead of assembling together and adapting their forms to the laws.

It is only another of the many proofs, that the Reformation, so called, was cut short in the middle; that the bishops were then, and have been since, too busy in netting and landing their fish to think sufficiently of the spiritual duties of their station.

When similar acts of Parliament controlling the courts of common law were passed, the judges prepared rules and regulations conforming the practice of their courts to the laws of the land; but this sensible course has not been adopted by the hierarchy. They have always wished for supremacy. They have coveted the power of the Papacy, and have hoped to gain it at a future day. They could not get it during the high-prerogative days of the Tudors—they were then too busy in securing the good things of the old church. Nor could they seek it during the struggles with the Stuarts, ending with the so-called glorious Revolution; and since then the possessions of the Church, caused by the increase of the wealth of the country, have enabled the Ministers of the day to give the bishops so many tit-bits, that they fell asleep in their enjoyment, and forgot they were slaves to the State.

Recently some of the most ascetic amongst them

have thought they could carry back the property to the Church of Rome, and become once more lords paramount; but they have found that the people have grown in knowledge, that Dissent has led men to inquire, and that the Crown, and even the aristocracy—who have not, as a class, considering their advantages, kept pace with the people—are too wise to render the Royal prerogative subordinate to the priesthood.

The aristocracy, ever since the Revolution, have dealt with the Crown as an instrument to protect their own interests; they have denuded it of the Crown lands, so called, which, with the influence of the Government, have passed into the hands of themselves and nominees, and made the monarch first pensioner upon the people. But even they are not disposed to subject the prerogative of the Crown to the ecclesiastics; for they see that the priesthood would soon make them a secondary class.

Bishop Philpotts will not succeed, nor will the efforts of the Puseyites and their friends succeed, in carrying the people back, to a heavier load of priestly dominance than they are now obliged to carry.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT ROCHDALE.

(From the Rochdale Pilot.)

The Anti-state-church meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Public Hall. A deputation, consisting of the Revs. J. H. Hinton, of London, and W. Robinson, of Kettering, and Mr. Williams, the Secretary, addressed the meeting, besides short addresses from the Revs. D. Hewitt, and J. Bruce, of Bamford. We have space only to note the principal arguments advanced by the deputation. Mr. Robinson proved that the State governed the Church, that the Church was necessarily submissive, that it enforced religion by physical force, he ridiculed also in a masterly manner the reasoning of State-church advocates in attempting to prove from the practice of the antediluvians and the patriarchs that their State-church practices were correct, and with great clearness, showed that two co-ordinate powers could not exist in a State without engendering the peace of the State.

Mr. WILLIAMS read a letter which had been sent to the Chairman by some person present at the meeting, in which letter were asked the questions, What is a State-church? Can you prove that the Church of England is a State-church? Is the Church of England supported by the State, and if so, what item in the budget is for that purpose? and, Is not the Presbyterian Church as much a State-church as the Church of England, seeing that it receives the *Regium Donum* annually? To these queries Mr. Williams gave such answers that we fancy the querist would be able to answer them himself now. The first question, Mr. Williams observed, had been answered by Mr. Robinson, the second he answered by showing that the State made or sanctioned the prayers, creeds, and canons for the Church, that it could do nothing without the sanction of the Queen and Parliament, and read an opinion by Blackstone, which was conclusive on the point. The third question Mr. Williams treated very happily by showing that the adherents of State-churchism were too crafty to allow the cost to come before the nation annually, but that nevertheless the tithes and rates were collected both in England and Ireland by the civil and military power of the State, and if people resisted they were shot according to law, or imprisoned. The last query Mr. Williams characterised as cunning, but he fairly met it by showing that the Church of Scotland was a State-church, and the Irish Presbyterians were unfaithful to their professions, and he showed the blasting consequences to true and vital religion by their receiving the *Regium Donum*.

Mr. HINTON remarked that as so much had been said on the practical part—the concrete of the question—he would look at the theory, and view it in the abstract, whether under any circumstances a State-church was defensible. This, to our minds, he proved to be impossible. He showed that it was impossible to secure religious governors; and none but religious men, he contended, should have anything to do with religion; that Jesus Christ, had he intended the connexion, would not have introduced it at an era of the world when no government would have anything to do with it; and after most eloquently, and with the keenest irony, entering further into the question, he urged on the meeting the peculiar call there was now to agitate this question, from the unsettled state of opinion there was in the Church itself.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman (Mr. Petrie) and to the deputation being carried, the meeting dissolved, and then Mr. Kennedy, the schoolmaster at the Lower-place Church School, complained that the deputation and others were leading the people blindfolded on this question, and said it ought to be discussed. Mr. E. Taylor replied, that if the gentleman or his friends would discuss it, they should be met, and the question fairly handled. Some of the deputation also replied, and the meeting separated.

There was a very large and respectable audience.

OLDHAM.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Oldham was held in the large room of the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a branch society of the British Anti-state-church Association. The attendance was numerous, the body of the hall being well occupied, and several principal inhabitants connected with Dissenting congregations were seated on the platform. James Holladay, Esq., of Bortland-house, was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings. The Rev. John Birt, Baptist minister, delivered a short address in support of the principles of the proposed association,

and concluded by moving the first resolution:—"That it is the deliberate conviction of this meeting that the employment of the power and resources of civil government for the support of religion is contrary to Scripture, unfriendly to the spread of truth, and inimical to the liberties of mankind." The motion was seconded by the Rev. William Jones, Wesleyan Association minister. The Rev. W. Robinson, Baptist minister of Kettering, next addressed the meeting at some length in condemnation of the union of Church and State, and finally moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting, believing the union of the Church with the State in this country to be productive of innumerable evils, expresses its earnest desire that the efforts now being put forth by the British Anti-state-church Association may result in the early accomplishment of the great object of its formation." The resolution was seconded by the Rev. John Fox, Independent minister. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. John Howard Hinton, of London, who moved a resolution in favour of forming a branch society, in Oldham, of the Anti-state-church Association. Mr. Williams, the secretary of the central society, supported the resolution in a brief speech, explanatory of the objects of the promoters. The proceedings concluded by votes of thanks to the deputation and the chairman. The several resolutions were passed by considerable majorities.—*Manchester Examiner*.

PRESTON.

(Abridged from the Preston Guardian.)

A meeting to explain and advocate the principles of the above society, was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Friargate. The spacious building, which is calculated to hold about 1,000 persons, was well filled with an attentive and respectable audience. On the platform were the Revs. J. H. Hinton, of London; W. Robinson, of Kettering; S. T. Porter, of Darwen; R. Slate, W. Walters, and J. Jenkins, of Preston; also C. Williams, Esq., Secretary of the Association, &c. &c.

Mr. M. SATTERTHWAIT being called to the chair, briefly introduced.

The Rev. W. WALTERS, who, after a short address, proposed the following resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, all legislation by the secular power for the support of any system of religious worship, is a violation of liberty of conscience, injurious to the cause of truth, and directly opposed to the teaching of God's word.

The Rev. S. T. PORTER seconded the resolution in a long and impassioned address. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON moved the next resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the British Anti-state-church Association is, in its principles and modes of operation, eminently fitted to accomplish the desired object of freeing religion from all State control, and is therefore deserving of the hearty support of every friend of religious freedom.

After explaining the object of the Association, he continued:—

As soon as the public mind became thoroughly enlightened upon the subject, so soon would the interference of the State with religion cease. The moment the people of England determined upon the separation of Church and State, that moment would it be dissolved [hear, hear]. It was not a question for the Queen, the Bishops, or the Ministers of State to decide, but for public opinion. It was public opinion which at present upheld it. This might seem rather strange; but when they recollected that in the Church there were 20,000 people who enjoyed good berths, and received amongst them from six to ten millions of pounds annually, it was not to be wondered that a large amount of public opinion was still in favour of the system [hear, hear]. All who thought they had any chance of obtaining any of those nice places would, of course, uphold the present system. There were about 12,000 clergymen connected with the Established Church, besides bishops and archbishops, and all the Church patronage was distributed amongst the aristocracy. The Church was one of the three genteel professions. There was the military profession, including the army and navy; next there was the law; and thirdly, they had the Church, into which persons were thrust, not because they were fit to teach religion, but because they were connected with the aristocracy [hear, hear]. The sons of the aristocracy, and indirectly their daughters also, were interested in keeping up the present system, by which they obtained comfortable livings, which they could not get in any other way [hear, hear]. These parties had not wit enough to become carpenters or masons; and if they took away the connexion of the Church with the State, they would deprive them of the opportunity they at present enjoyed of obtaining situations without labour, and hundreds and thousands of the sons and daughters of the aristocracy would be thrown into a state of pauperism. No wonder, then, that the connexion of the Church with the State was strenuously supported; and so long as from £6,000,000 to £10,000,000 was to be distributed amongst the aristocracy, so long would they cry out in favour of the Church, and no arguments would convince them of the injustice of State interference with religion [hear, hear]. They would continue to cling, as with a death grasp, to the emoluments the Church possessed, and it would require a powerful force to wrest them from their grasp. This was not to be done by convulsion or robbery, but by the force of public sentiments or public opinion, which would prevail through the Commons of England in Parliament. They had now got a growing force in the House of Commons in favour of the separation of Church and State. For many Parliaments the sentiments of the people had not been expressed for want of some one to advocate their views. In the last session they had conferred great benefits upon them, and honour upon himself by his advocating the principles they had met that evening to consider. The Dissenters had been beaten last session on the educational question, but the Dissenters' committee had made an effort at the last election to arouse the electors on the question of State interference in religion. Previously the Dissenters had been content to support good men at elections, and lay by for the time their dissenting principles; but, at the last election they made it a point, before they gave their votes, to ascertain what were the opinions of the candidates on the Church and State question. They determined no longer to support pro-Church candidates, but to refuse to vote for men who would not advocate the separation of Church and State [hear, hear]. At the dissolution of last Parliament many of the members of the House of Commons received letters from their constituents, demanding to know their opinions on the interference of the State with religion. These letters, coming as they did from influential electors, completely threw many parties on their backs, and disarranged all their electioneering arrangements. Some candidates who took their stand against the Anti-state-church principles, had a narrow escape from losing their seats. He knew the case of a county election, not far from the metropolis, where the candidates held out till three o'clock in the afternoon, when they appeared cap in hand, on the hustings, and declared that they would oppose any further grant of money for religious purposes [cheers]. That declaration secured their election [hear, hear]. At present they had no less than 26 members in the House of Commons who were publicly pledged to vote against any further grants of public money for religious purposes. If Government were now to bring forward any such grants, they would find themselves strenuously opposed, and in the next Parliament they hoped still further to increase the number of members who were pledged to support the principles of the Anti-state-church Association. The sentiments of the electors would then be reflected in the House of Commons, and their principles would gradually gather strength. A few years ago, free-trade was looked upon as impracticable, but by improving the public mind in the way they were then doing the voice of the public was heard in the House of Commons, and that question was carried; and the question

of the separation of Church and State would be ultimately carried also [cheers].

The Rev. J. JENKINS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. ROBINSON, of Kettering, moved:—

That, judging from the signs of the times, as exhibited in recent movements, this meeting considers the present to be a highly favourable opportunity for prompt and vigorous action in bringing this great question before the public mind.

In the course of his speech, he made some telling comments on the debates in the House of Lords on Tuesday se'nnight:—

The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition to the House from certain clergymen, praying that certain statutes containing the penalties of *præmunire* might be repealed. He would read them some portions of the speeches delivered on the presentation of that petition. He thought the debate was a better Anti-state-church speech than any he could make to them. The Bishop of Exeter said, "that the petition proceeded from several conscientious clergymen, who approached their lordships, praying them to deliver the Church from one of the greatest oppressions of conscience ever attempted to be put upon the Church since the era of Christianity." Here (continued Mr. Robinson) the Church, according to the Bishop, has been 300 years in such a state of slavish bondage that it has quietly submitted to "the greatest oppressions of conscience" ever submitted to since Christianity was instituted. His Lordship, further on, proceeded as follows:—"The election was conducted with solemn forms, and accompanied by Divine service. After the election was made and announced to the people, the electors, with all the assembled multitude, went and sung *Te Deum*, in honour of the elected man." Now, said Mr. Robinson, *Te Deum laudamus* meant "We praise thee, O Lord," but the Bishop of Exeter said the electors sang "*Te Deum* in honour of the elected man." At first he (Mr. Robinson) thought the reporters had made an error in reporting the Bishop's speech; but on finding the same expression a little further down in his speech, he thought his Lordship should be called to account, to see whether or not he was a profane heretic. The Bishop, however, said that the *Te Deum* was sung in honour of the elected man, and "he ought to be known to be worthy of it; else such a course of proceeding would be blasphemous, if he were believed by many of those present to be an unworthy man." Blasphemous or not, said Mr. Robinson, they were compelled to do it. It was reported that when George IV. was on the throne, he sat up with a gentleman with the bottle and cards till he ruined him, and then he promised to give him the first good thing which turned up. Soon afterwards the party was made a bishop [great sensation]. The fact was notoriously stated at the time respecting a bishop now dead—the Bishop of Lincoln. If the King had chosen to order that they should sing *Te Deum*, they must have done it. That was proof enough, he thought, that the Church was held in bondage [hear, hear]. The Bishop of Exeter then proceeded to say—"But if the Archbishop of Canterbury could not conscientiously confirm the appointment of an unworthy person, and the law enjoins him to do so, he did not hesitate to say that the law was in an atrocious state. See the position in which the Archbishop of Canterbury was placed; the noble and learned Chief Justice said he ought to resign; but could he resign? As far as he knew there never had been a precedent; no Archbishop of Canterbury had ever resigned; where was the matter to end? They must in some manner get rid of the archbishop, and appoint another in his stead; and he, too, being a conscientious man, would refuse to confirm and consecrate. They must go on till they found a bad man, and one that would admit a person canonically disqualified. But would four other bishops be found to consecrate him? No. Of these also they must get rid, and so proceed until the whole episcopate of England was destroyed, and until the apostolical succession was broken" [hear, hear]. That was, continued Mr. Robinson, the awful calamity with which Great Britain was threatened [applause]. All her glories were about to be effaced, and it would be well for them all if they did not sink together into the sea. The Bishop next said—"He would ask that House if they were willing that their clergy should be trodden under foot, and reduced to the utmost state of degradation? He believed that the people of England would not look on with indifference at such an event. He believed that they would not un-church the intellect of the people of this country, and that the Church of England would not be induced to commit suicide. For himself and his right rev. brethren, he thought he should be warranted in saying that they were prepared to quit the walls of that House [hear, hear, by the meeting] if such were to become the law. They were willing to obey the tribunals of the country, and to give up all claims to seats in Parliament if their lordships and the other House of Parliament and the Crown concurred in the declaration that that was to be the law of the realm—they were prepared to resign all their possessions [hear, hear, by the meeting] if the law required it; nay, they were willing to go further, and to give up their goods and chattels [hear, hear, by the meeting]—they would be content to go into perpetual imprisonment [ironical cheers by the meeting] if the law required it of them; but they were not prepared to do that which the law of God forbade them to do [oh, oh, by the meeting]. With the blessing of God, and in the strength of God, they would go forth, but they would never wilfully and deliberately violate his law" [hear, hear, by the meeting]. He (Mr. Robinson) entertained for the Bishop of Exeter a feeling of respect, and believed him to be thoroughly sincere and conscientious in what he said. The Lord Chancellor stated that the matter rested with the Crown, and not with the Bishops; and the Bishop of Chichester, in reply, said, that "if what the noble and learned lord had stated be received as correct, he feared they must prepare for a crisis in the history of the Church of this country [hear, hear, by the meeting]. The bishops were prepared to submit to all that the law required of them, but they could not submit to the interpretation put upon it. His sense of duty compelled him to say that if this doctrine prevailed they must run the risk, if not the certainty, of a schism in the Church" [laughter by the meeting]. The poor Dissenters used to be taunted about their schisms, and were thought to be sad people; but according to the Bishop of Chichester, the members of the Church of England and the bishops were all about to turn schismatics [laughter]. He would read a short extract from the speech of the Bishop of St. David's, who said, "He might even say, that in the whole of his right rev. friend's address there was something which he had regarded as the sinister augury of an approaching storm, which might perchance—unless averted by the firmness and wisdom of Parliament—shake the Church, and even the State, to their very foundations." He (Mr. Robinson) would advise the bishops not to trouble their heads about the State [hear, hear]. It reminded him of the story of the fly upon the chariot. As the wheel went round, and the dust flew up, the fly coolly observed, "What a dust we kick up" [laughter]. The Lord Bishop of Chichester might rest assured that the State would go on very well without the Church [applause].

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS, in a brief address, appealed to the working classes to come forward in support of the Anti-state-church Association. He thought that the working men were especially interested, as the money which now went to the support of the State-church could be devoted to the payment of some other expenses of government, and by that means they would be able to relieve them of a portion of the present burden of taxation.

The Rev. R. SLATE briefly proposed the thanks of the meeting to the deputation who had attended that evening.

The Rev. Mr. BLISS seconded the resolution, which was adopted with applause, and acknowledged by the Rev. J. Hinton.

The Rev. J. HINTON then proposed a vote of thanks to the managers of the chapel, for their kindness in granting the use of the same for their meeting; and also that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Chairman for his kindness in presiding.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and after it had been acknowledged by the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

BLACKBURN.

One of the series of meetings being held throughout Lancashire, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, was held here on Thursday night, in

Chapel-street Chapel. The meeting was numerously attended. Charles Foster, Esq., of Darwen, was called on to preside. On the platform were Messrs. J. H. Hinton, of London; W. Robinson, of Kettering; S. T. Porter, of Darwen,—ministers; and Mr. J. Carvell Williams, who constituted a deputation from the Association; Messrs. F. Skinner, A. Fraser, E. Jukes, R. Cameron, S. Dawson,—ministers; Messrs. Hoole, Thwaite, and Biggar. The Chairman, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. F. Skinner, who alluded to the history of the past discussions in Blackburn of the Church and State question, which was not to the people of Blackburn a new question. They had got rid of the church-rate impost by successful resistance to it, and shortly after they had accomplished that triumph they had sent a petition to Parliament, with 3,000 signatures, praying for a separation between Church and State [applause]. The question had been agitated on various other occasions, and they had never had a Parliamentary election, but the question had been brought forward on the hustings, and in every instance an overwhelming majority of hands had been held up to high heaven at noon-day, declaring the desire of the people for the separation of the Church from the State. Mr. Skinner then explained what was meant by the separation of Church and State, and expressed his delight at the symptoms of progress visible on all sides. He rejoiced that the number of members of the legislature, who approved of their principle, was on the increase, and especially that they had sent from Blackburn a representative connected with the place of worship in which they were assembled [applause].

Messrs. W. Robinson, S. T. Porter, J. H. Hinton, E. Jukes, A. Fraser, and R. Cameron, ministers, and Messrs. J. Thwaite and J. C. Williams, subsequently addressed the meeting in animated and telling speeches. The resolutions were carried unanimously. We have been favoured with a full report of the meeting, but the large demands upon our space prevent its insertion. The meeting separated at about ten o'clock, after votes of thanks to the deputation and the Chairman.

GLoucester.—A public meeting, in pursuance of an advertisement, took place in the Tolsey, Gloucester, on Tuesday evening last, and was fully and respectfully attended. Samuel Bowly, Esq., presided on the occasion, and introduced the subject to the meeting in a very temperate speech. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney, as one of a Deputation from the Parent Society in London, who eloquently denounced the interference of the State in matters of religion, urging the growing importance of the subject of the separation of Church and State, and calling upon the meeting to aid in the movement, by contributing to the funds of the Association. J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., also addressed the meeting in a humorous and forcible speech for upwards of two hours, and being a native of the Emerald Isle, with a touch of the brogue, highly amused his auditors by his witty and sarcastic remarks. The meeting was further addressed by Lieut. C. March, R.N., Mr. Chivers, Mr. White, and others, in proposing and seconding resolutions which were unanimously passed. Thanks were voted to the Chairman for presiding, and also to the Mayor for the use of the room.—*Cheltenham Free Press*. Mr. Kingsley has also lectured this evening (21st inst.), (says a correspondent,) in Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, to a very numerous and respectable audience, on the pecuniary connexion of Church and State, and for nearly two hours conveyed, in a most acceptable and useful train of argument and anecdote, a mass of facts in evidence of the purely money connexion of the two, and of the degrading influence this connexion exercises upon the clergy, that cannot fail to leave a lasting impression upon his audience, and to greatly facilitate the labours of the local committee to promote the advancement of this great question in this district.

SOUTHAMPTON.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday se'nnight, at the Albion Chapel, St. Mary-street, Southampton, convened by the Southampton branch of the above Association, for the purpose of hearing addresses on the subject from several local Dissenting Ministers. The meeting was most numerously attended, the chapel being crowded in every part. The Rev. T. Pullar first addressed the meeting, basing his remarks on the principle that "Civil Establishments of Religion are unscriptural in their constitution." The Rev. T. Morris proceeded to show that "Civil Establishments of Religion are unjust in their character." They were all unjust because of the force and coercion they employed; it was a part and parcel of their constitution, and they could not exist without its exercise. All compulsion in religion was unjust, and opposed to the spirit and genius of Christianity. The Rev. A. M'Laren followed with a history of the "Hampden controversy" as illustrating the degrading position of the State Church and the injury caused to true religion. The meeting closed with prayer, and several members were subsequently added to the Association.

DALKEITH, FEB. 18.—At the request of the Local Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, the Rev. Joseph Brown gave a lecture on the subject of Jewish Disabilities on the evening of Monday, the 14th, at the conclusion of which a petition to both houses of Parliament, praying for their immediate removal, was adopted by the meeting. Mr. Brown gave a second lecture on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th, which was devoted to answering objections that are brought against the admission of Jews to Parliament, and in which he made a happy use of the objection, that it would be unjust and absurd to admit Jews to legislate in ecclesiastical matters. Mr. Brown remarked that the object of the British Anti-state-church Association, a branch of which has lately been instituted here, is to keep prominently before the minds of the public the injustice and absurdity of Church and State connexion, and, by means of tracts, lectures, &c., to diffuse information on the subject. After having recommended the Association to the support of the audience, he concluded by an earnest appeal on behalf of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, recommending all who desired to have sound views on the subject to read that paper, as the best exponent of the principles of the British Anti-state-church Association.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Meetings have been held during the last week at Ebley, Gloucester, Nailsworth, Stroud, and Wotton Bassett, attended by Dr. Cox, of Hackney, and John Kingsley, Esq., the Society's lecturer. They were all large and enthusiastic. This week, there have been meetings at Bristol on Monday, and Bath on Tuesday. The executive committee are actively preparing for a series of meetings in the Midland Counties, to commence with a conference of ministers and gentlemen resident in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, and Nottinghamshire. A large gathering will, no doubt, be present. We understand that Thursday, the 9th of March, will probably be the day for the conference and public meeting at Leicester; and those who purpose being present will, we understand, greatly facilitate the arrangements by informing the Secretary in London as early as possible.

THE CHURCH AND HER PHILANTHROPY.—THE SPITAL-FIELDS WEAVERS.—We stated, a few weeks back, the intention of the Church party to establish "a self-supporting institution for the amelioration of the starvation and misery so prevalent among the weavers of Spital-fields," which institution was to be erected at the expense and dictation of the Church. Public meetings were accordingly convened, and presided over by those nominated by the Church. We gave an account of meetings held at the school-rooms, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, on the 13th ult., which meeting was attended by H. Mander May, who strenuously opposed the scheme, owing to its sectarian character, and gave the meeting to understand that these individuals were only tampering with the plea of charity, and would humbug them in the end. Such, it seems, has been the result, and the proper appreciation of Mr. May's services among these unfortunate people. A public meeting was held on Thursday evening last, the 17th instant, at the Crown and Anchor, Mr. J. Mead presiding. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning the behaviour of the Church in promising to assist the weavers if they would conform to their principles, and at the last moment, while hundreds were dying among them for want of the common necessities of life, then to shuffle so unhandsonely. H. Mander May powerfully addressed the assembly on Nonconformity, and was loudly cheered. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Messrs. Mead, J. Jones, Ferdinando, L. King, W. Berry, J. Cutter, W. Fox, and J. Hornsby. It will be recollected that the meeting held in Hare-street was so crowded that hundreds could not get admission; and so strenuously did the Church party try to put Mr. May down for opposing the movement and advocating Dissent (the majority of the meeting being for Mr. May) that great destruction of property was the result.—*From a Correspondent*.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The *Chester Courant* announces that the Right Reverend John Bird Sumner, Bishop of Chester, is appointed to succeed the late Dr. Howley as Archbishop of Canterbury. "The promotion of the pious and learned Dr. Sumner to the Primacy will be hailed with lively satisfaction by numerous and influential parties in the Church. The right reverend prelate left Chester for London on Tuesday evening, in compliance with a royal message requiring his attendance in the metropolis." Dr. Sumner has presided over the diocese of Chester since the year 1828—the year in which the late Dr. Howley became Lord Primate of all England. His lordship's brother, the Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., was appointed to Winchester in the year preceding. The annual revenues of Chester and Winchester are—the former £3,250, and the latter more than three times as much, namely, £10,500. The Bishop of Chester has consecrated very nearly two hundred new churches in the twenty years of his episcopacy; and a great number of these owe their erection to his own zealous exertions. This laborious prelate has found time to produce, not merely some volumes, or many of moderate merit—he is the most copious and useful writer that the English prelacy has seen during the last century. His "Apostolical Preaching Considered" is in the eighth edition; his "Evidences of Christianity" in the sixth; his prize essay on the "Creation," in two volumes octavo, in the fifth; his "Sermons on the Christian Faith and Character" in the eighth. His writings form fourteen octavo volumes, and all of them have been frequently reprinted. The *Morning Post* characterises the appointment as the worst that could have been made; the *Standard*, on the other hand, regards it as the best.

SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, Mr. R. Oakly, florist and market gardener, of Southampton, went to the Nine Elms terminus of the South-Western Railway, and having placed a paper parcel on the buffer of a waggon, deliberately laid himself down on the rail, a short distance from the coke ovens. A Richmond train coming up passed over him, mutilating his body in a most dreadful manner. Mr. Oakly was 25 years of age, and, we are informed by a Southampton correspondent, was much respected in that town. An unsuccessful lawsuit was, it is said, the cause of his suicide.

EMIGRATION OF COTTON SPINNERS.—Last week a general meeting of delegates was held at Bolton, of the operative cotton spinners of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire. The business of the meeting was of a somewhat novel character. Instead of discussing the rate of wages, or the consequence of the recent reductions, the discussion was entirely confined to the consideration of the question of establishing the means of emigrating the surplus hands among them to the United States of America. It was proposed to do this by a weekly subscription of 2d. a-head, by which they calculate that they can send out 320 spinners per annum. The project was adopted unanimously, and it was fixed to commence in a fortnight from that day.

WOOD, A FARMER OF FAWEATHER, near Bradford, has been murdered by a gang of burglars, whom he resisted in their plundering of his house. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned against Calvert and Hodgson, two of the burglars.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ASHFORD, KENT.—A public meeting of the British Union Schools was held in the Assembly Rooms, Jan. 26th, when Mr. T. Clarke, minister of the Baptist Chapel, read a letter from W. Betts, Esq., of Southampton, lamenting his inability to occupy the chair through unforeseen circumstances; but who generously sent £5 donation. Mr. Ramsey was called to the chair, who in a forcible manner showed the evils resulting from ignorance, and the importance of general and religious knowledge to the rising generation. Mr. T. Barr read a lucid and impressive report of the operations of the society during the past year. Mr. T. Clarke moved the first resolution in a spirited and catholic address, showing that if knowledge were important to any class, it was to those who were dependent on their energies for support, and that as the friends of education, we ought to impart all needful sound elementary instruction at the cheapest rate, in the most efficient manner, and in the most catholic spirit. He showed that when secular instruction is blended with the knowledge derived from revelation, that it is favourable to civil and religious liberty, to physical and mental energy, and to personal, domestic, and national prosperity. R. Smith, Esq., as a deputation, without any previous interview, examined the children in geography, sacred and profane, Scripture history, grammar and arithmetic; and the numerous assembly were highly gratified with the answers given, and the masterly manner in which the examination was conducted. Mr. F. Gibbs compared the school to an infant now arrived to its fourth year, able to walk, yet still needing assistance. Mr. S. Moody pointed out the moral obligations we were under to carry out the benevolent purposes of our divine Creator, in supporting schools founded on such catholic principles, and with such important views.

STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.—On Wednesday, February 3rd, 1848, the formation of a new Baptist church, and the ordination of Mr. W. Maizey as pastor, took place in the Baptist Chapel, Studley. Mr. A. G. Fuller, of Evesham, delivered the introductory address, stating the nature of a Gospel church. Mr. D. Crumpton, of Atch-Lench, asked the usual questions. After the formation of the church (which consisted of twenty-nine members, who had obtained their dismissal from the Baptist Church at Cook Hill, a village a few miles distant, for the purpose of forming a new church at Studley) the members, with members of the neighbouring Baptist churches, partook of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper; after which a public tea meeting was provided, of which between two and three hundred of the friends partook. In the evening, Mr. Davies, of Bromsgrove, delivered an address to the pastor, on "The duties of the pastoral office," and Mr. Crumpton delivered an address to the church. Messrs. M. Philip, of Alcester, and G. Bottomly, of Henley-in-Arden (ministers), took part in the services. On Sunday, the 6th ult., the ordinance of Baptism was administered to six persons, four of whom joined the above church, and two the Baptist church at Cook Hill. All the services were well attended, and the prospects of the church are encouraging.

WILLIAM ALLNUTT, the boy who poisoned his grandfather, has been sent to the prison for juvenile criminals at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight.

BARBER, the solicitor who was found guilty of complicity in the notorious will forgeries, has arrived in France from New South Wales. His conditional pardon was mentioned some time ago. Barber is not permitted to enter the United Kingdom. He has been enabled to reach Europe by means of a public subscription in Sydney.

STAGBURY, THE MANSION OF LADY MARY WALPOLE, near Woodmansterne, in Surrey, has been robbed by a gang of burglars. Lady Mary was away from home, and there were only three servants in the house. The gardener was awakened during the night by four men with blackened faces, who prevented him by threats from raising an alarm, and tied him to the bedstead. The robbers then forced open an adjoining closet, and took out the contents of the plate chest, valued at £500; regaled themselves with wine, ale, and the contents of the pantry; and went away, leaving the gardener still tied to the bedstead. The robbers had entered the house by cutting a piece out of a door with a centre-bit.

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICT HARRIET PARKER.—On Monday morning, Harriet Parker, the woman who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder, by strangulation, of the two children of a man named Robert Blake, with whom she cohabited, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of Newgate. Since her conviction she had not entertained or expressed a hope that her life would be spared. The unfortunate woman remained up until two o'clock on Monday morning, passing her time in prayer, and reading the Bible. She then slept for about three hours, when she arose, and at six o'clock was joined by the rev. ordinary, and continued in religious communion with him. The wretched woman was dressed in deep mourning. The last words she uttered were, "May the Lord have mercy on me!" The crowd of persons assembled to witness the scene was immense. Their conduct also, we regret to add, was worse than usual, the yells and hootings which prevailed for some time previous to the culprit making her appearance being perfectly dreadful.

REPRESENTATION OF COLCHESTER.—So fully satisfied are the gentlemen engaged in conducting the petition against Sir Henry Smyth of the invalidity of his return, that steps have already been taken to secure the election of another Liberal Member for the borough; and we have reason to believe, that Baron Rothschild will consent to be put in nomination, in the event of Sir Henry's seat being declared vacant.—*Ipswich Express*.

The *Morning Chronicle* has again advanced its price from 4d. to 5d.

THE OATHS OF THE BISHOPS.—The members of the episcopal bench, at their ordination, terminate their vows by declaring that they will keep them "by the help of God and the holy evangelists."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It is highly probable that the majority of your readers are perusers of the *British Banner*, and consequently have read the letter on the above subject, which appeared in its columns, and also the comments of the Editor. The self-contradiction with which the article containing those comments abounded has, I find, led to a general expectation that the author of the letter would reply to it. A second letter was sent to the Editor, under the assurance that, deeming himself at perfect liberty to comment upon the letter of an individual, he would feel bound in justice to insert a respectful reply. Its writer, however, was mistaken.

Finding that the subject has excited some interest, I have determined to solicit the insertion of the rejected letter in the *Nonconformist*, under the hope that, from the circumstances of the case, its Editor will readily afford as a privilege, that to which I conceive I was fairly entitled from his contemporary. Yours very respectfully,

Feb. 19th, 1848.

A NORWICH OPERATIVE.

To the Editor of the British Banner.

DEAR SIR,—I am gratified to find that your readers are so far interested in the question of the franchise, as to encourage you in your commendable determination to make it the subject of repeated comment; and am glad that my humble effort to exhibit the advantages of universal in comparison with household suffrage has been deemed worthy the dissection of your powerful pen.

Under the certainty that the *Banner* will be open to me for the purpose of explaining wherein you have misunderstood the drift of my observations, I will take the liberty of entering upon further explanation, and of commenting upon those passages wherein you conceive you have exposed my "errors of assumption, of principle, and of policy." I can assure you I will endeavour to do so in the same friendly spirit you have exemplified.

In regard to your charge of exaggeration of the desire for "organic change," allow me to observe that you arrive too prematurely at your conclusions, if you take "the absence of all public expressions through the journals" as your guide, or even lack of "popular agitation." The majority of public journals, when unfriendly to any particular movement, refrain from noticing its proceedings until it becomes impolitic to treat such movement with indifference. I cannot, however, omit expressing my gratification at the fact, that a goodly portion of the press has expressed its concurrence in the efforts now making to enlist public attention on this important question. I conceive that I furnished a sufficient reason for the absence of any "effective combination" to secure organic change, when I stated that a difference of opinion relative to the extent of the change required had been the main-stay of our political system, despite its having long lost its hold upon public approval.

I venture to contend that there does exist amongst the masses a strong desire for the franchise; but the disappointment they have experienced in relying upon those individuals who have made great professions of progress, but have sunk into the abyss of finality—their despair at their inability to obtain a fair hearing for their cause (witness the failure of the Complete Suffrage Union, with JOSEPH STURGE at its head!)—and, I must with sorrow add, the fact that, even in these days of professed liberalism, in some quarters it requires no ordinary amount of moral courage for a working-man to avow his sympathy for the principles of the *Charter*!—has prevented full expression being given to this deeply-logged feeling.

I am astonished at your assumption that the "middle classes are perfectly satisfied with the extent of the franchise." I have the honour to be acquainted with several members of the middle class whose dissatisfaction on that point is not less strong than that of their unenfranchised brethren. I was present a few evenings since at a crowded meeting of the "Norwich Religious Liberty Society," at which the Deputy-Mayor presided; the meeting was addressed exclusively, and attended principally by members of the middle-classes, and there was passed unanimously a resolution recommending of seeking to extend the franchise, and every allusion to such extension was received with marked approbation. A kindred resolution was passed at Lambeth a night or two since at a meeting of a similar character. I do firmly believe that there exists a desire for organic change to an extent of which those who treat the subject with indifference form but little conception.

You contend that "the efficiency of our electoral system does not by any means necessarily turn on the question of the number of the voters, but on that of their virtue and patriotism." I cannot but observe, at this stage of the discussion, that I should feel more at liberty were the subject in debate, our obligations, on the ground of our Christian profession, to seek the immediate attainment of the right we unitedly acknowledge. One reason of my earnestness upon this question is the conviction I entertain that a restricted franchise necessarily involves political injustice, and consequently cannot consistently be defended by a professor of that gospel which so evidently deprecates the too prevalent practice of honouring the man some degrees below the comparatively accidental circumstances by which he is surrounded. However, I grant your position, that "in the hands of virtuous men the capabilities of the present franchise might be very great," but the sad statement you have given in another paragraph of the defective morality of "a very large proportion of the present electors," coupled with your assertion that the class to which I happen to belong would just as soon sell their lives' blood as their franchise," and that "nothing could induce us to exercise it otherwise than in a way we believed for the good of our country," renders it unaccountably strange that you should desire to keep us destitute of our political right, whilst you strive to purify the consciences of those who, possessing the right, shamelessly prostitute it to their pecuniary advantage.

Let me not be understood to treat disrespectfully your zeal in seeking to elevate our present constituency in the scale of morality, for I conceive that the first act of a thoroughly virtuous body of electors would be the investiture of their fellow-men, of every class, with the same rights they were themselves enjoying.

I cannot retract my assertion, that the present system has "lost its hold upon public approval." Correct notions of the true nature and intention of civil government are, happily, permeating society; a goodly portion of which not only admit the injustice of allowing an institution, professing to exist for the benefit of all, to be diverted to the interests of a few, but also acknowledge that, inasmuch as the expenditure of that institution is defrayed by all, the exclusion of any class from a share in the control of that expenditure involves a gross injustice, partaking of a deeper dye when the class excluded is that from which the greatest proportion of the means of defraying those expenses are unjustly exacted.

You contend that "what is wanted is not so much more

voters as better voters." You cling to a temporizing expediency with a tenacity that astonishes me. You admit an existing right to the franchise on the part of all men, and yet hesitate to invest the defrauded class with its possession. I conceive that for those members of the privileged class who admit the abstract right of universal suffrage, to consider their estimation of fitness for its exercise to be an indispensable requisite for the investiture of the non-privileged class with the franchise, involves a palpable absurdity. If their opinion and justice were synonymous, then such ground were tenable.

In the matter of universal suffrage being likely to secure a better representation of the intelligence of the nation than household, my meaning I think was evident, viz., that the system of household suffrage would enfranchise a greater proportion of the ignorant to the intelligent than the more sweeping measure: a position, of which (not being able to perceive that you have proved a "flaw" in my argument), I still venture to challenge disproof. The enfranchisement of agricultural labourers, with all their intellectual disadvantages, and the political outlawry of the intelligent class to whom I alluded, affords some evidence of its soundness. The latter would be improperly excluded from the franchise, as they would be far more "stored with the wisdom, the experience, and the knowledge of public things and national interests needful to qualify for its proper exercise," than the latter. I admit that the "bulk of them are on their way to become householders," but would observe that the absurdity of the system is further apparent, by the disfranchisement of that portion of them who might remain through life in the state of "single blessedness (!)" I should say that a bachelor's sorrows are sufficiently annoying without our rendering him a political outcast.

You have quite mistaken my observations respecting household suffrage operating as a premium upon improvident hastiness at the cost of intelligent forethought. I had not the slightest conception of intimating that individuals would marry for the sake of securing the franchise. Allow me to quote that part of my letter, and I shall feel that I may safely leave the subject in your hands. "A large portion of the most intelligent class, through the influence of education, and from prudential motives, hesitate ere they enter upon the condition which, under household suffrage, would secure their electoral rights, although earnestly desirous of possessing those rights; whilst thousands who are utterly careless respecting them would speedily possess them." I confess that my omission of the little auxiliary verb *would*, previous to the word *hesitate*, rather mystified my meaning.

I trust I do not over-estimate the worth of the franchise. I am very far from considering it as the "chief good of life." Your having mistaken me upon the subject, in reference to which you asserted the probability of my doing so, will help to free me from suspicion on that point. I do, however, unreservedly profess to be an enthusiast in this matter; and I am sure, sir, you would not condemn enthusiasm upon a question of right principle. My desire is to secure the possession of the franchise for my countrymen as their right, and that desire is strengthened by the conviction that the attainment of that right, through the exertions of *Christian professors*, would remove one of the greatest stumbling-blocks to the progress of that gospel whose mission is "good will amongst men."

You appear to concede my point, that universal suffrage would be as easy of attainment as household, when energetically demanded. I believe, however, that it would not be more "politically and morally wrong" to oppose it then, than it is "politically and morally wrong" to oppose it now. The desire for the possession of the franchise may be a proof of fitness for its exercise; but the proof of right is as tenable even if the fitness is not apparent. Let us heartily acknowledge the right, and through motives of self-interest we shall aim to secure the fitness.

I agree with you, that it is only by co-operating with the middle classes that our struggle for political emancipation can succeed. To interest them in that struggle we must energetically strive; but were your sentiments correct respecting their satisfaction with the present system, what an Herculean task would be before us!

With your permission, I will briefly notice the quotations you have adduced; which I presume I am to understand as illustrative of my "errors of policy."

The first seems to me to combine the very acme of assumption with a plentiful sprinkling of presumptuous pride. I have partly replied to its purport in preceding remarks. Its author should point to that section of the community which can rightly be termed the no property class. The State can hardly be said to recognise any portion of society as such, inasmuch as it exacts from all, through the medium of taxation, whatever it requires. For your quotation to have been an apposite one, the parties who conceive themselves to be the property class must take upon their own shoulders the onus of taxation, otherwise the position of your author becomes untenable.

I might enlarge here, but fearful of trespassing upon your space, I pass on to your quotation from Erskine, which, eloquent as it may be, is but another embodiment of the expediency doctrine. It must not be forgotten that the time at which those words were uttered bears little semblance to the present. Erskine feared the security of those rights would be sought through the medium of the sword; happily, so far as our country is concerned, that fear is needless. Under these circumstances, the quotation is not entitled to the consideration it appears to deserve.

Allow me, in conclusion, to assure you that you do me an injustice when you accuse me of having "averted my eyes from the page of history." "Philosophy, teaching by experience," has had from me all the attention my very limited opportunities would allow; and it has led me to this conclusion—that the path of justice is the path of safety, and that, inasmuch as errors have (with but few exceptions) lost their hold on humanity by protracted degrees, we are bound to be the more earnest in seeking to bestow on RIGHT that sceptre which has been too long swayed by a time-serving expediency. I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

February 5th, 1848.

A NORWICH OPERATIVE.

TAXATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I do not recollect that you have said anything as to the principle of taxing the people according to their ability to pay. One party complains that the Income-tax presses unfairly on professional men as compared with landlords; and another party replies that the protection of the income of the first is as costly to the State as that of the last. Now, if this is the case, it would appear right that they should pay the same: for if I buy in the market, I pay the market price; if a Duke comes, he pays the same; there is no question how much we can respectively afford. But does the State protect the income of the professional man at all? The State protects the lives of all; the expense of this may be fairly borne equally by all. The State also protects property, but I do not see how the State protects income. We do not want the rich to pay our portion of the taxes, but we think the rich, by some means, contrive to make us pay theirs. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

London, February 18th, 1848.

A WORKING MAN.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE REFORM AGITATION AND WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The deputies of the Opposition held a meeting on Saturday, at which it was resolved that they should proceed to the Reform banquet on Tuesday (yesterday) in procession. The deputies have issued a notification, which is published in the *Constitutionnel* and other papers, imploring the people, by their precept and example, to maintain the public peace, and holding out to them that, by so doing, they in a great measure will consecrate a right inherent in every free constitution, and at the same time give a striking proof to the nations of the progress of the *mœurs politiques* of France. At the meeting, the invitation of the committee of the twelfth arrondissement to the deputies was read and accepted. Eighty deputies have already accepted the invitation. M. De Cormenin, General Leydell, and several others, who were formerly deputies, have also accepted invitations. The *Patrie* says that the invitations are limited to 1,500, and that the procession of deputies will start from the Madeleine. Three peers of France have accepted invitations to the banquet—the Duke De Harcourt, the Marquis De Boissy, and the Count De Alton Shee. The Rue Chaillot, Champs Elysées, is the place chosen for the banquet.

M. Hebert (Minister of Justice) prepared the draught of a bill for declaring public meetings under the name "dinners" illegal, and was to have introduced it on Monday, but was so strongly opposed in the Council, that he has resolved to retire, to the great joy of the majority of his colleagues. The Government have ascertained that the Court of Cassation would not confirm the opinion of Hebert on the illegality of the reform banquet.

"In addition to numerous regiments and the Municipal Guards, horse and foot," says the *Times* correspondent, "the whole of the hundred barracks, guard-houses, and other military posts with which Paris is minutely dotted, are fully manned, and the soldiers kept within doors ready to act. In the course of the last two days five regiments have been added to the previously formidable garrison of Paris. Independently of the regiments constituting what may be termed the garrison of Paris, there are, as you know, entire regiments of infantry or cavalry always in quarters at Versailles, St. Germain, Rambouillet, Meaux, Melun, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, Beauvais, &c., which could by the ordinary roads be made to reach Paris, some of them in an hour, and all in the course of six. Every man of these is held in readiness to march on Paris. Moreover, the *matériel* (artillery, &c.) for arming the detached forts round Paris, prepared at Douai, is in a condition to be forwarded to its destination by rail at a moment's warning."

M. Duchatel (Minister of the Interior) on Friday assembled the colonels of all the regiments of the line, and it is asserted that more than one superior officer has declared that he will not be instrumental in the firing of the troops on the people.

The most respectable inhabitants of Rouen, Amiens, Angers, and Caen, had forwarded addresses to the Opposition deputies, approving the attitude they had assumed, and their determination to attend the Reform banquet. "As to us," say the citizens of Rouen, "who, in the present circumstance, can only unite at a distance in your generous efforts, we wish you at least to know that we are heartily with you—that, like you, we are determined to sacrifice everything to the cause of liberty, and to maintain at all risks and perils the principles which find in you such glorious defenders." "You are placed on the ground of legality," observe the inhabitants of Amiens, "remain on it; your position is impregnable, for the whole country is with you. Rely on our devotedness and co-operation." "It is your right, and it is also our duty," say the people of Angers, "to claim by all legal and constitutional means the maintenance of a liberty contested to us by a Ministry at its last gasp. The solemn era of 1830 opened by the proclamation of this great principle—the *Charter* shall be henceforth a reality." If you could succumb in your peaceable and legal struggle the charter would be a mere deception. Rely on our co-operation and devotedness." Other addresses were expected from Orleans, Blois, Tours, Havre, Arras, and numerous other centres of population and wealth in the provinces. It is intimated that deputations will be sent to Paris to represent, at the intended reform banquet, the chief provincial towns which are sufficiently accessible to the capital.

BAVARIA.

SERIOUS RIOTS AND EXPULSION OF LOLA MONTEZ.

Serious riots have occurred at Munich, arising out of the animosity borne to the Countess de Landsfeld (Lola Montez) by the students and the people. Our narrative is compiled from a letter in the *Journal des Débats*, and other sources.

In all the German Universities the students are wont to form into associations under distinctive names and wearing distinctive costume. Five such associations had long existed at the Munich University, under the name of Pfälzer, Schwaben, Franken, Bavern, and Isaren—the names of the five provinces of the kingdom of Bavaria. A sixth was formed, under the denomination of Alemanen, in the very drawing-rooms of Lola Montez, who took it under her special protection. Its members, to the number of fifteen or twenty, wore caps of a deep red, decked with a band of various colours. They soon fell under the censure of the other students; who would have no intercourse with them, and declared them unworthy of obtaining satisfaction for any insult whatever. In the course of the first week of the present month this ill feeling rose to an open feud, and the Alemanen were pursued and hooted about the streets by large crowds of the other clubs of students.

On the 9th, at about noon, the same cries and hooting were revived with more violence against the Alemanen; who sought refuge at a tavern kept by a man of the name of Rottmanner, where they usually dine and hold their meetings. At the moment they were entering the tavern, one of the Alemanen, Count de Hirschberg, no doubt irritated by the cries of the

crowd thronging the bazaar, suddenly drew a dagger from beneath his garments, and rushed with fury on the persons around him. A gendarme fortunately seized his arm at the moment he was about to strike a young man, and he was ultimately disarmed. The gendarme durst not arrest him, owing to his being a member of the Alemanen; and he was enabled quietly to enter the tavern. There his comrades, who awaited him, took his part, and addressed a letter to Lola Montez to claim her protection.

Lola immediately left her residence and ran to the scene of the uproar. Being recognised, threatened, and pursued by the shouts and insults of the multitude, she endeavoured to procure refuge in the houses in her passage; but all doors, even that of the Austrian Legation, were closed on her. Then was the King, who had been warned of what was passing amidst a fete he was giving at his palace, seen to descend to the streets, and, amidst the disturbance and cries of the multitude, offer his arm to Lola, with the view of protecting her. Thus did they enter together the Theatine Church, in front of the Palace; where the unhappy woman threw herself at the foot of the altar, and exclaimed, "God protect my best friend, my only friend!" Immediately after, she left the church with a pistol in her hand. Outside, the irritation went on increasing, and the cries of "Pereat! Down with the——'s spies!" were raised. The moment she was recognised, the crowd rushed on her; a man of the people, after wresting the pistol from her, seized her by the throat, threw her down against a wall, and delivered her over to the insults of the populace. She was at length rescued by the gendarmes, conducted to the infantry post at the Palace, and next to the apartments of the royal residence.

The people assembled in the Obelisk Place broke up the wooden enclosures of the houses there for arms, in order to resist the gendarmerie. The guards charged a crowd of students, wounded two of them, and killed a man.

The King went so far as to close the University for a year, and order every student not a townsman to quit in forty-eight hours; but the Municipality afterwards obtained a revocation of this order.

Intelligence of the 11th states that the King had induced Lola Montez to leave Munich by a "golden bridge." The people had made an attack on and sacked her house, on the heels of her retreat. He had dismissed Prince de Wallerstein, President of the Council of Ministers, who had advised him to send off the Spanish dancer; and named in his place M. de Maurer, the Councillor of State who signed the decree conferring on Lola Montez the title of Countess Landsfeld.

Letters of the 12th supply a truly theatrical sequel—

"Lola Montez reappeared to-day in our city, dressed in male attire. She proceeded yesterday only to Stahrenberg, three leagues from Munich, and made to-day a last attempt to penetrate into the royal palace. Some ten or twelve students of the Alemanen Association, her body-guard, escorted her. The moment the return of the royal mistress became known, the people assembled, and strict inquiry was made to discover her hiding-place. Fortunately for her, Prince Wallerstein, who still retains his seat in the Ministry, caused her to be arrested by gendarmes, placed in a post-chaise, and sent off to Switzerland. She reached Augsburg in the afternoon. Three students accompanied her in the carriage with the two police-officers. On leaving Munich, she said, 'The King will abdicate and follow me into exile.' I think she is mistaken; for, however enamoured he may be of her, his Majesty is still more attached to his crown. In order to remove all doubts as to her departure, the Government communicated an official notice of it to the Municipality; and that body placarded it at the corners of the principal streets. She was known to have reached Augsburg."

In the height of the riot, the King was "accidentally" struck by stones, thrice; but was not much hurt. On the 12th, he went about the city, both in a coach and on foot, visiting the scenes of the disturbance; and was received with the customary marks of respect. He looked pale and dejected.

Lola Montez arrived at Bonn on the 16th inst., and left on the 17th for England. She had reached Zurich, from Lindau, on the 15th. According to the *Ulm Schnellpost*, the King of Bavaria had given orders that a steamer should be kept ready at Lindau, to convey the Countess of Landsfeld to the Swiss territory. The *Nuremberg Courier* adds that his Majesty despatched a superior officer to Lindau, in order to prevent the countess from leaving that place until further orders. It appears, however, that the messenger arrived too late.

AUSTRIA.

CAUTION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The *Suabian Mercury* says that the money transactions proposed between the Emperor of Russia and Austria will not be in the shape of a loan. It is well known that upwards of thirty millions of florins have been expended during the last few years out of the sinking fund, for the purpose of assisting holders of shares, by buying up their securities. The Emperor of Russia now proposes to the Austrian Government to invest part of his immense accumulations in specie in the Austrian funds.

ITALY.

THE SARDINIAN CONSTITUTION.—The following are the leading features of the constitution as granted by the King of Sardinia to his subjects, and proclaimed on the 8th inst. :—

Art. 1. The Roman Catholic religion is the only state religion; but other existing forms to be tolerated. Art. 2. The King's person is sacred; his Ministers are responsible. Arts. 3, 4, 5. The King is the Executive head, in peace and war. He alone sanctions and promulgates the laws. He is the first fountain of justice and mercy. Art. 6. The legislative power is collectively in the King and two Chambers. Art. 7. The first Chamber shall consist of the King's nominees for life. The second shall be elective, based on a graduated taxation franchise. Art. 8. Laws imposing taxes to be first proposed in the elective Chamber; other laws indifferently in either, or by the King. Art. 9. The King to convoke annual sessions of Chambers, and dissolve the Elective; always convoking another in four months. Art. 10. No tax to be levied unless voted by the Chambers and sanctioned by the King. Art. 11. The press free, but repressible. Art. 12. Individual liberty guaranteed. Art. 13. Judges (with exceptions) irremovable after a time of office determined. Art. 14. The organization of a communal militia of taxpayers is reserved to the King. It shall be subject to the administrative authority of the Ministry of the Interior, and be suspended or dissolved where the King chooses.

This statute to be put in vigour after the new organization of the communal administration shall be at work.

THE TUSCAN CONSTITUTION.—The French Government received the following despatch from Florence, dated 11th:—"The Grand Duke Leopold, actuated by the liberal sentiments of which he has already given so many proofs, has spontaneously decreed that a representation shall be adopted for the future as the form of Government in Tuscany. The Grand Duke, in exhorting his subjects to tranquillity, promises that the decree explaining the principles of the new Government shall appear in a few days."

DIFFICULTIES AT ROME.—Apprehensions have been entertained that the Romans would be induced to demand of the Pope "concessions which his Holiness, looking to his vows when elected, could not conscientiously make." The intelligence from Rome (of the 11th instant) goes far to justify those fears. The Pope, it was notorious, believed himself bound to transmit to his successors the temporalities of the Holy See intact. A constitution is now demanded of him, and his Holiness deems that to grant it would be a violation of his oath on engagements, and will refuse it. The consequences were looked to with intense anxiety. "The population," say private letters, "are greatly agitated. On the evening of the 11th the Pope presented himself at his balcony, and bestowed his benediction on the crowd, but is said to have positively refused to introduce into the Pontifical Government radical 'modifications reproved by his conscience.'"

THE CONSTITUTION WAS PUBLISHED AT NAPLES in the official journal of the Two Sicilies of the 11th instant, and was received with enthusiasm by the population. Its bases are those of the French Charter. The third article stipulates, that "the only religion of the State shall ever be the Christian Catholic Apostolical and Roman Religion," and that "the exercise of no other religion shall ever be permitted!"

STATE OF AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Almost every letter from Italy announces the spreading of the panic throughout the country. Not only Milan, but all Lombardy is affected by it. The University of Padua has been closed. Troubles, similar to those raging in Milan, have broken out in Udino, Treviso, Belluni, and Vincenza. A proclamation promulgated by the Government at Milan prohibits all expression of public opinion, or, in short, the smallest demonstration of approbation or disapprobation respecting the smallest political event, domestic or foreign, in the Lombardo-Venetian states. The Cabinet of Vienna has published a menacing manifesto against Lombardy, bidding the Italian people remember the fate of the Pole, a more warlike people than they. Yet the same fate awaits them on the slightest movement.

It appears that the Sicilians reject decidedly the constitution. Castellamare was attacked and taken by the Palermitans on the 4th, after which all the insurgent forces of Palermo marched to Messina and Syracuse, for the purpose of driving the royal troops out of the forts at these places. These were the only vestiges of Neapolitan troops then remaining in Sicily.

SWITZERLAND.

REPLY OF THE DIET TO THE GREAT POWERS.—A Berne letter of the 16th inst. states that, on the preceding day, the Diet, after a calm and thorough discussion, voted the reply to the collective note of France, Austria, and Prussia. The tone of that document is courteous, but firm. It expresses the thanks of the Government for the solicitude expressed by the powers for the tranquillity and well-being of the Confederation. It gives the powers every assurance that the Federal Government is able and desirous to maintain tranquillity within the territory of the Confederacy, and that its ability to accomplish this will be materially strengthened by the respect which foreign powers will show for the independence of Switzerland, an independence which is guaranteed by the Act of Neutrality of the 20th November, 1815, which proclaims "Switzerland to be independent of all foreign influence." The deputies of Neuchâtel and Appenzel Interior withheld their adhesion. On the 16th, the Diet indefinitely adjourned, after a session of seven months. The Committee on the proposed revision of the Pact had deputed M. Kern, of Thurgovia, and M. Druey, of Vaud, the task of drawing up the report.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from New York to the 1st inst., but it is not important. In reference to the announced treaty of peace with Mexico, the *New York Herald* says:—"We have received authentic and special intelligence from Washington, embracing most positive information that a treaty has absolutely been negotiated between Mr. Trist, the Commissioner of the United States, and the three negotiators of the Mexican Government; and furthermore, that, at the last accounts, this treaty only wanted the concurrence of the Mexican Congress, which it was almost sure to get, before it was to be transmitted to the United States." The *Herald* adds, that General Scott was incited by the Clay party to conclude a treaty in opposition to the wishes of the American Executive.

From Texas intelligence had been received announcing that a war had broken out in that state between the Delaware and Camanche Indians, which was waging to such an extent that it was feared it would lead to a general war among all the Indian tribes of both Texas and Mexico. In a fight between the two above-named tribes the Delawares were defeated with the loss of twenty-five of their warriors. Other accounts of skirmishes between the whites and Camanches, caused by depredations of the latter against the former, are also given. The alleged cause of the war was an incursion of the Delawares upon the hunting grounds of the Camanches, and also favouring the whites in the war between the Indian tribes and Texas.

The proceedings of the United States Congress since the date of the "Cambria" accounts had not been marked by any decisive action or new feature.

A very large meeting of citizens favourable to General Taylor for the Presidency was held at New Orleans on the evening of the 23rd. The meeting was very crowded, and very enthusiastic.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the India mail we have dates from Bombay to January 15, and Calcutta to January 6.

Accounts of the death of the Guicowar of Baroda have been received; his highness was removed in the forty-eighth year of his age. He has left a numerous family, and is succeeded in the rule of Guzerat by his eldest son. Ragojee Bangria, the notorious bandit chief, has been captured, and is in Tanna gaol awaiting his trial; no one doubts that it will terminate in his being sentenced to the last penalty of the law. A proclamation has just been issued by the Bengal Government, intimating that no fewer than twenty-three princes and chiefs had been induced by us to have suttee and female infanticide put down throughout their dominions. Some disgraceful riots have occurred at the Nizam's, Hyderabad, where some twenty people have lost their lives. The disturbances were occasioned by the quarrels of the Sheahs and Soonees, rival Mahomedan sects. The matter seems to have been smoothed over by the most contemptible concessions on the part of Government. The export and import duty on cotton has been repealed, without restriction or qualification as to vessels carrying it. This will sacrifice about £30,000 a year of revenue. The Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Madras on the 9th, and was expected to leave on the 9th; he will by this time have been installed as Governor-General of India.

We learn from Bussora (says the *Bombay Times*) that there is a magnificent collection of Nineveh sculptures gracefully reposing on the mud of the Euphrates previous to their transportation to Bombay. They were in a state of the most perfect preservation, but apprehensions were entertained that they might not long remain so, as rain was found to damage them exceedingly.

The *Times* correspondent at Hong-Kong writes under date December 30:—"We have this month to record a dreadful tragedy, in the horrid murder of six English gentlemen by the Chinese, about three miles from Canton, on the 5th of this month. After church they went up the river, and landed to take a quiet walk, and shortly afterwards they found themselves attacked by a body of Chinese, and cut off from their boat. In this attack one or two of the party fell; the others, being overpowered, attempted to escape, but were taken at one of the villages and confined; and by the evidence of the Chinese on the coroner's inquest, it appears too true that, up to the morning of the 7th, they were alive, when they were cruelly put to death. The names of the gentlemen are—Mr. W. Butter, Mr. Small, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Brown, Mr. Balkwill, and Mr. M'Carte. A force was immediately sent to Canton, and his Excellency Sir John Davis went up in the "Dædalus" to demand redress. After much negotiation with Keying, four Chinese were executed on the 21st inst., and eleven were under trial. Sir John returned here on the 24th, having given Keying to the 20th proximo for his final answer to his demands. Steamers have been sent for from Singapore, and men-of-war ordered down from the coast, to be prepared, should any coercive measure be necessary."

IRELAND.

LORD CLARENDON has subscribed an additional sum of £1,000 to increase the staff of practical instructors over the country.

The Tullamore board of guardians have been dismissed by the Poor-law Commissioners, and two paid guardians appointed in their stead.

DESTITUTION AND FAMINE.—Galway continues in a terribly depressed condition. There have been no fewer than 100 deaths during the week ending on Monday last in the poor-house, gaol, and hospitals of the town of Galway. In Connemara it is quite usual for bodies to remain uninterred four, five, and even six days, no one being found to take the trouble of interring them. Four persons have been committed to prison in the county town for stealing a filly, of which they were found eating a portion. The state of Mayo is not less deplorable than that of Galway. The names of seventeen persons whose death starvation has caused are given in the *Mayo Telegraph* of Friday.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ELECTION was held on Saturday morning, when, no other candidate appearing, Mr. Joseph Napier, Q.C., was declared duly elected.

THE MURDER OF MAJOR MAHON.—The *Longford Journal* says—"A respectable gentleman called on us on Thursday last to state that, on a previous night, a police party arrested, in the neighbourhood of Strokes-town, three men, charged with the murder of Major Mahon (one of them the man who actually fired the shot at him), and that they have been fully committed to Roscommon gaol for trial."

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN THE CANTON DE VAUD.—The Deputies of the Three Denominations lately adopted a memorial to Lord Palmerston, signed by J. R. Mills, Esq., chairman, entreating Government to offer their friendly counsel to, and use their powerful influence with the Government of the Canton de Vaud, or the Diet of the Confederation, for the purpose of promoting the removal of the injustice and intolerance embodied in the law of the twenty-fourth November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, or take any other course which her Majesty's Government, in their wisdom, may deem most effective for securing the freedom of religious worship in the Canton de Vaud. In reply, Mr. E. J. Stanley is instructed by the Foreign Secretary to say—"That, as the edict in question relates exclusively to the internal affairs of the Canton de Vaud, it will be impossible for her Majesty's Government to interfere with it in any direct or official manner. But Viscount Palmerston had, before the receipt of your memorial, already instructed her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland, to use unofficially all proper influence, and to make all proper representations to induce the Government of the Canton de Vaud to act in religious matters with the same liberality which characterises their political proceedings."

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—We understand that the Postmaster-General has intimated his readiness to close the Post-office on Sundays in towns where a majority of the inhabitants shall express a wish to that effect.—*Bell's Messenger*.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

LECTURES AT CROSBY-HALL.

The First Lecture of this course was delivered by E. Baines, jun., Esq., on Tuesday se'nnight, to an overflowing and deeply attentive audience. Among those present we observed Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., H. Rutt, Esq., Dr. Campbell, Messrs. A. Wells, George Smith, J. Kennedy, John Curwen, R. Ainslie, T. Davids, Dr. Styles, and Dr. Thomas Price, ministers; Josiah Conder, Esq., Nathaniel Griffin, Esq., Hull Terrell, Esq., Charles Reed, Esq., William Rutt, Esq., and a large number of other gentlemen, whose names we did not hear. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided. We subjoin a condensed report of Mr. Baines's lecture on "The Progress and Efficiency of Voluntary Education in England," from the *Patriot*.

The Lecturer, after a brief introduction, showing the value of great principles, the importance of Government confining themselves to their proper province, and the impossibility of separating voluntary religion and voluntary education, continued:—

We are told that the voluntary principle is a failure, that, however plausible, experience proves its inefficiency. Now, I boldly maintain that the voluntary principle has triumphantly succeeded. In illustrating this point, the Lecturer resorted to two kinds of proof: history and statistics. Among the advocates of the Government plan, I find a great abstinence from a comparison of the past with the present; and still less do they venture to pry into the hole of the pit whence we were dug. Last year I was sneered at by the *Times* as "bristling with figures;" and the *Daily News* said, that in this matter, "statistics were next to worthless." But if it be not of importance, we might as well discard the science of numbers, as tending to inconvenient demonstration. I had thought that they were useful; but it seems that the indefinite is superior to the definite. The Lecturer then remarked on the intellectual condition of the people prior to modern education, and adduced several appalling facts as to the state of education in former times. Before the discovery of the art of printing, the educated classes were few in number, and nobles and knights, in many cases, were unable to write. The largest library did not exceed six hundred volumes. Labourers were as ignorant of letters as any tribe of barbarians. From the days of Chaucer, and in the reign of Elizabeth, many schools were endowed, but a learned writer says, that even then the generality of the lower classes remained almost wholly uneducated. The periodical press was meagre till the close of the eighteenth century; and so scanty was literature generally, that the average number of new works did not exceed ninety-three in the year, while now they average 2,000. In 1744, not more than £100,000 was spent by the people in books; in 1844, £2,085,600 were so spent; while the increase of the population was only two-and-a-half-fold. He then proceeded to compare the morals of the past and the present, showing the deep degradation in which the people were sunk, while now the education of the people is the universal demand. According to the Report of the Justices in 1736, every sixth house was a licensed liquor shop. In 1742, the spirits distilled were 7,160,000 gallons; in 1847, only 5,356,000 gallons! In the former period there was an average of 1.1-10th gallon to each of the population; in the latter, only 3.10ths of a gallon! In 1750, the consumption of malt was five bushels to each individual; in 1845 it was only one and one-third! The Lecturer then referred to the gangs of highwaymen and robbers which were used to infest even the public streets of London; the brutalizing tendency of the public amusements—such as dog-fighting and bull-baiting on the Sunday. For the education of this mass, none or very little provision was made from 1760 to 1784. Sunday-schools were an invention of the latter part of this period. This is the point from whence to start in our estimate of the progress of education. It may be said, that this only shows that the people did not do much to educate themselves. But what did the Government do? Nothing! worse than nothing! Whatever schools there were, were on the voluntary principle; the means of education kept pace with the public sense of its desirableness. During this period every improvement originated with the people, and very rarely from the Government.

Mr. Baines then proceeded to review the modern era; and first he noticed the rise of Sunday-schools, dating from 1781-2, giving a most glowing panegyric of their blessed effects, as they fell at last into the hands of gratuitous teachers. In 1833 there were 16,828 Sunday-schools, with 1,548,890 scholars, or 1 scholar to every 9½ inhabitants; and in 1846 we shall be under the estimate if we take the number of scholars at 2,000,000, and the teachers at 250,000—a noble band, the young guard of England, the volunteers in our sacred war. The Lecturer then adduced several testimonies to the value of Sunday-schools from Dr. Hook, Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. Jelinger Symons, and Mr. Vaughan Johnson. The system of Sunday-schools is purely voluntary, and distinctively religious. It is the fruit of the zeal of religious bodies for the religious education of the poor. Now imagine that all these 2,000,000 could be educated on the Sabbath by paid teachers. Would it be as valuable? Not by one-half. And would any Government ever have conceived of such a project? The fact is, freedom and benevolence infinitely exceed Governments; their natural and normal state is to be at rest.

A sketch of the introduction of day-schools, the merit of which belonged to Lancaster, was then given, and that of the National-school system, which arose out of the alarm of the bishops and clergy at the rapid progress made by the former. A quotation was here made from a report of the National Society, in which it is said, "The work so begun ought never to be abandoned; their resources are inexhaustible; their funds, the never-failing liberality of an enlightened nation." The infant-school movement was next noticed, owing its pretty general adoption to Wilderspin; and also ragged-schools, originating in Aberdeen, in 1843, in which Sheriff Watson took the lead. It is admitted by Lord Ashley that these institutions can only be worked by Christian benevolence; they require too much self-denial to be in any way trusted to Government. Mechanics' institutions next came under review, together with theological, proprietary, and yeoman-schools—philosophical societies, Atheneums, news and reading-rooms—all belonging to the present century, and all voluntary! The Borough-road School was a training-school for thirty years before it received a grant. The Battersea School was instituted by two individuals with their own funds; that at Glasgow acquired its eminence before it received any public money; the Normal School at Brecon is voluntary, and so will be that of the Congregational Board. It is, therefore, false to say that normal schools require funds beyond the resources of voluntary effort.

But have we any means of measuring the progress which has been made? Yes; by statistics. In 1813 we had 524,000 day-scholars in England and Wales; in 1833, 1,276,000, of which 89,000 might be in infant-schools. In 1846, they numbered 1,576,000, according to my estimate; Professor Hoppus has arrived at the conclusion that they numbered 2,000,000, with school accommodation for 2,300,000; and Mr. Knight, in the *British Almanac*, sets the number down at 2,300,000. Then, according to Professor Hoppus, we take the numbers as follow:—

	Day scholars.
1813	524,000
1818	674,000
1833	1,276,000
1846	2,000,000

There is, of course, a great increase of population to be taken into the account; but still the great progress made will hold, as the proportion of scholars to population was in 1813—1 scholar to 17½ of the population; in 1818, 1 to 17; in 1833, 1 to 11½; in 1846, 1 to 8½! The increase of population from 1813 to 1846 was 86 per cent.; the increase of day-scholars was 281 per cent.! The general result of my calculation is, that 1 in every 2½ of the children of the working classes was at school at the same time in 1846; and in 1803, only 1 in 191! I ask, is not the improvement astonishing? Is it not a crowning proof of the value of the voluntary principle? In striking the balance of the profit and loss, I can find none of the latter; all is clear gain; and what a gain! The Sunday-schools have sprung up from nothing to number 2,000,000 scholars and 250,000 teachers; and thus we have seen reared, without the sound of axe or hammer, a glorious structure, dedicated to the praise of the Most High; and the case of day-schools is as encouraging. I am far from saying, that here the swelling tide of knowledge ought to stop. Looking at the inexhaustible force which is impelling it, it can no more stand still than can our planet. But I could as soon believe this, as I could believe that Government support would help its spread. I have been told, by the *Morning Chronicle*, that I am the advocate of bad schools; but we have as much right to wretched schools as to wretched newspapers, wretched preachers, wretched works, wretched institutions, wretched political economists, wretched members of Par-

liament, wretched ministers. You cannot proscribe these without proscribing liberty. The man is a quack and a doctrinaire of the worst German breed who would stretch the mind out to, or contract it within, his own Procrustean standard. Cultivate giants if you please; but do not stifle dwarfs. In the better days of his political life, Macaulay thus rebuked the idea of leaning on the State:—"It is by the prudence and energy of the people that England has hitherto been carried forward in civilization. Give industry and intellect their natural reward, by diminishing the force of law,—let Government do this, and the people will do the rest." But I believe that education is improved in quality as much as in amount. And one feature of this is seen in the substitution of a mild system for a ruder one. The system of tyranny is now denounced by all reformers and writers on the subject; and if there are any schools where it still lingers, I apprehend it is where they are furthest removed from popular inspection. Then the plans, the books, the combination of moral and religious with secular education; all these had been improved upon. The science of education has made greater advances than medicine or jurisprudence. Let us all have an open field, and, in the end, the best will gain the day. The private schoolmasters have just established a College of Preceptors; if it be wisely conducted, it will have the public confidence; and this is another proof of the unlimited inventiveness of freedom. But the argument has been advanced by Professor Hoppus and Dr. Vaughan, that the voluntary principle cannot sustain the education of the people. To this my reply is brief, and, I think, conclusive. First, the voluntary principle will be sustained by two methods—by the pay of those benefited, and by the contributions of the benevolent. And second, if the people cannot, the Government cannot, for the Government never lays out any money but what it gets from the people. But it may be said that the people, if they have the power, may, nevertheless, refuse it, and therefore it is necessary to compel them; and so you would leave the people and go to the Government! But have you never heard that the Nonconformists have built 13,000 places of worship, and sustained their ministers, which involves an expenditure of one and a half million yearly? Do you forget the millions expended in building and supporting Sunday-schools? Do you not know that the benevolent societies in London collect yearly about half a million for the benefit of heathen nations?—that one and a quarter million of the people have abandoned the use of strong drink; and that at least half a million are found registered in provident societies? If you know all these things, how can you doubt the people's willingness?

Mr. Baines concluded: I have done. The case is before you for your verdict. The progress of England during the last century has been mighty. Religion, knowledge, and liberty, have gone hand in hand, and kept each other safe. I am proud to be an Englishman, but still more proud to be a Voluntary. But if I am proud of the past, I can trust to the future welfare of my country. It would not be wise to change our policy in the full tide of our success; and if a continental policy should creep in among us, I call on you to resist it, and rally but the closer round the standard of willingness which our fathers reared, and which I hope will at last wave over a regenerated world.

Mr. Baines was heartily cheered throughout the lecture; and, at its close, he sat down amid the reiterated plaudits of the audience. Dr. CAMPBELL rose to move a vote of thanks. He had never heard anything upon the subject equal to the lecture just delivered. It was most able and convincing; and he could only say, that he was now a thorough convert to the principles advocated by Mr. Edward Baines.

NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., seconded the motion, in a brief and earnest speech, which having been acknowledged, the audience separated.

The second lecture of the series was delivered on Friday evening at Crosby-hall, by the Rev. A. Wells. Subject:—"The Education of the Working Classes." The audience was very large. S. Morley, Esq., again occupied the Chair, and introduced the lecturer.

The LECTURER, who, on rising, was warmly received, commenced by characterising his subject at large as a theme in itself of deep interest, and rendered more so by the momentous circumstances in which England was now placed. Past neglect addressed a loud call to every lover of his country to contribute his mite towards the work of educating the people of England. At the present time some sober wisdom, exact inquiry, and moderate expectations, were necessary to do well the too long-neglected work of general education.

Hitherto, the condition of this class has been one of severe and unjust depression. In itself it is far from dishonourable. It favours health and simplicity. Of course, from neither public nor private calamities can the lowly position of the multitude shield them. Disease and death spare them not. Among them pestilence reaps its most ample harvest, and the iron hoof of war tramples them to the dust. Unjust laws and exactions make them their first victims. It is to these last that reference is most relevant here. The many have suffered awfully at the hands of the few. The very names branded on the sons of the soil vividly portray the treatment they have received from their lords. The notion that they must be kept down is shocking. The sentiment that they must not be taught, lest they should not obey, smites a heavy blow on the Government, which knows it would never be endured by an enlightened people. But brighter times are at hand. The glorious enterprise of elevating the multitude has been commenced. On all sides men are busy in exploring their sufferings, and publishing their wrongs, that they may be redressed. This is the bright and hopeful feature of our time. Care for the many is its great thought, its noble impulse. Nor will this mission be vain and unsuccessful. The many may be instructed and raised. They will be found grateful for benefits. Christianity will win its last earthly honour, in the power of its spirit and its doctrine to raise the multitude out of its wrongs and miseries.

Our ambition is to see the multitude of the English people enlightened and virtuous. We would see them in decent attire and comfortable dwellings—in family order and domestic pleasures. It is at once unsafe and disgraceful that any numerous class of the people should be uneducated, impatient for a suffrage which it is unsafe to concede, because they are disqualified by ignorance. We have no idea of either personal or national elevation apart from increased virtue. Social virtue is the parent of social welfare. The good man is the good citizen.

What, then, shall be done for the working classes of England? One thing must be done: they must be educated. This they do most urgently need, and without this their many other wants can never be supplied. Through this the way may be found to their full emancipation. Non-education is an impossibility. The child not trained to knowledge will be schooled in ignorance; if not disciplined for virtue, the lessons of vice are at hand. Nothing that we know can we interpret or apply, but it will give an utterance in favour of virtue and right. Knowledge has been too much and too long divorced from religion.

How, then, shall the working classes be indeed educated? How shall schools be provided for the neglected? How shall the schools already in operation be improved? How shall the working classes be awakened to a just sense of the value of education for their children? How shall education be best diffused throughout this country, without collision with its numerous diversities of opinion and parties in religion? These are questions equally weighty and difficult. But these problems have been already studied and solved. The answer to them is supplied by the schemes and the exertions of the first half of this nineteenth century, during which illustrious period a firm foundation has been laid on which to carry forward the noble work of education. Beautiful and astonishing are the contrivances of recent philanthropy to diffuse the advantages of education among all classes. The lecturer here reviewed the various appliances brought to bear on this subject, enumerating among the means employed, infant-schools, Sunday-schools, day-schools, out of which arise evening classes, people's colleges, and mechanics' institutes; then ragged-schools, penitentiary, and union-schools; the latter being legitimately provided by the Government. Education is here seen holding an equal and honourable place in the general advance, and towards this nothing had a ore contributed than the efforts made for the improvement of teachers in the Normal schools. The improvement in school books and plans too, are constant. How to teach and improve children are questions admitting of constant and new solutions. But (said the lecturer) once close up this great science and movement of mind from these invigorating breezes, whether by monopoly or bounty, whether by coercion or patronage, and the sure result will be torpor and stagnancy. Remove the popular impulse, and education will obey the same law that has hitherto invariably consigned to decay endowed religion, and protected trade.

The lecturer then dwelt upon the importance of instructing the working classes in manhood as well as in childhood. By the pulpit, by the press, by lectures, by missions and politics, and we would inform and elevate the universal mind. We would have a knowing and a thinking people. Nor is this impossible. We are on the way to this noble state. Should the second half of this century equal the first in progress, England will commence the twentieth century

of the Christian era a land of light such as the world never before saw.

The world has never yet seen the magnificent spectacle of an educated nation. The instruction given by power must subdue, not emancipate. It must inculcate slavish sentiments equally on the teacher and the taught. But when a whole people may and can explore all themes, discuss all subjects—when freedom, enlightenment, and virtue meet together, how will such a people reform its institutions, maintain its peace, and become more mighty to diffuse blessings and happiness in the world, than the most renowned of conquering nations to carry victory and havoc far and wide among mankind.

The lecturer then offered some explanatory remarks on the course recently adopted by the Congregational Union on this important subject; expressed his hope that these proceedings would be found worthy of the principles and objects sacredly cherished by Independents in every period of their history; and concluded as follows:—State power in religion, in education, in money, in inspectors, in Whitehall reaching over England—these are all against Dissent, against liberty, and therefore against every interest of a self-governed, self-acting people.

But liberty itself is, with us, but a means to an end—the handmaid of virtue and religion. We desiderate a people raised through liberty to knowledge, with knowledge to virtue, by both to happiness and honour. If we have mistaken our way to that end, we shall be happy that others share not our error. We would see educated England the model nation of the world, that other people may take our state for their pattern, our history for their warning, that so they may reach our results without our distractions, and that we may be solaced amidst every labour and struggle by which we tend to so glorious a destiny.

The lecturer resumed his seat amidst loud cheers. The Rev. T. BINNEY, in moving the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer, said: I can rise and propose such a vote with great cordiality. I may not agree, perhaps, in every remark which the lecturer made, but though there may be some differences of opinion between me and Mr. Wells, that is a matter which causes no rupture of affection or of fellowship (hear, hear). Such views as those we have just heard have not been very commonly entertained, and I thank my friend for his lecture with all my heart.

T. E. PARSON, Esq., briefly seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and the audience separated.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

We make no apology for placing before our readers the following extracts, as it affords us an opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the kind assistance and flattering encomiums we have on more than one occasion received at the hands of the liberal provincial press. The subjoined are taken from last week's papers:—

ENLARGEMENT OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."—This able organ of Nonconformist principles, we see, is about to enlarge its dimensions; and the starting of the *British Banner*—which at first appeared likely to exercise a disastrous influence on the fortunes of the *Nonconformist*—now promises to prove actually serviceable by causing the friends of the latter to rally around it, and give it increased support. This is as it should be, and we shall not feel at all offended if our friends evince the same laudable anxiety for our increased prosperity in our enlarged form. There are very few who care about "great principles" who cannot afford to expend one pound per annum in the support of the organs which expound and support them. Hitherto, however, it has too often been the case that those who talked the most of what a paper ought to do "for great principles," were the most forgetful at least of one "great principle," that "the labourer is worthy of his hire." We are glad to hear that some of the "supporters" of the *Nonconformist* are going to become subscribers as well as "constant readers."—*Leicester Mercury*.

The *Nonconformist* is about to be enlarged. It has done faithful and efficient service to the cause of civil and religious freedom, when some of its contemporaries, who are now striving to thrust themselves into the van, originally sneered at it as "extreme," and we hope that its appeal for extended support will be amply successful.—*Leeds Times*.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER.—It is announced in another column that the *Nonconformist* will shortly be enlarged:—in size, that is, not in price. The principal fault, as a marketable article, of this Dissenting newspaper, has always been its excellence; it is too good for the mass, and has to complain, like that other excellent periodical, the *British Quarterly Review*, of inadequate support. There is also another objection to these organs of Nonconformity: they are honest and faithful—more anxious to express their own real sentiments than to please their readers and gain customers. The Dissenters ought to feel proud of such publications, and to testify their approbation by their subscriptions. If they do not, so much the worse for the Dissenters. In Newcastle, we are glad to say, they are not apathetic; a meeting is to be held on Thursday night, after shop-shut, at Mr. Wilcke's, to extend the circulation of the *Nonconformist* and raise a subscription for its support.—*Gateshead Observer*.

We observe that this ably-conducted journal is to be enlarged eight pages on the 1st of March. Though not in agreement with the editor upon all questions, we can give expression to a hearty wish for its continued prosperity.—*Derby Reporter*.

There is certainly a much greater power now wielded by Dissenters, politically, than was the case a few months back. It is shown in many ways: the increase of their numbers in the House of Commons, also the increased number of journals in their interest. Of these we find that our able and right sturdy contemporary, the *Nonconformist*, is about to be enlarged to meet the demand made upon its columns for the advocacy of the religious topics more immediately affecting the Nonconformist body, as well as for all general newspaper matters.—*Jerrol's Newspaper*.

THE NONCONFORMIST.—The spirit and able conduct of this newspaper has gained for it the warm approbation of an influential portion of the public, and a number of gentlemen have associated as a committee to promote an increase of its circulation, with the view of extending the principles of political and ecclesiastical freedom and progress. Heartily approving of this object, and fully recognising the value of the instrumentality applied to it, we have pleasure in referring to the advertisement on the subject in another column.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER.—A notice appears in another column announcing the enlargement of the *Nonconformist*. Increased patronage is expected in consequence, and is claimed on the higher ground of the service done by that journal to the cause of civil and religious liberty. We have frequently expressed a high opinion of the talent and ability displayed in the *Nonconformist*; and though we differ from it on one great national question, yet we heartily wish it success, believing that it occupies a place in the world of politics, which could not be so well filled up by any other existing journal.—*Bradford Observer*.

In addition to the above, we have to acknowledge with thanks the kind notices of the *Plymouth Journal*, *Norfolk News*, and *Suffolk Chronicle*. The latter journal, in its Saturday's number, publishes an address, drawn up and signed by the Rev. J. Webb, at the request of a committee formed in Ipswich, appealing to the friends of civil and religious freedom on behalf of the *Nonconformist*. The address concludes:—

In seeking to increase the efficiency of this journal by multiplying its readers, we earnestly beseech your assistance. Take it, if your resources allow, singly; if inconvenient after that sort, take it in clusters of two or more parties; but at all events take it. Nor let your exertions stop here. We recommend, that in towns or congregations, as local circumstances may dictate, committees, consisting of warm friends to the *Nonconformist*, be appointed to canvass their respective circles for fresh subscribers. Let this course be generally pursued, and the *Nonconformist* will soon occupy that commanding position which it so well deserves.

I rejoice to say (says our Newcastle correspondent) that our friends here are taking up the question of an increased circulation of the *Nonconformist* in a business-like style. A conference will be held on Thursday evening, when some systematic and organized movement will be commenced; and I have great hopes that a very material increase of subscribers will be the re-

sult. A friend of mine, living in one of the villages on Tyne-side, writes me thus:—

Have you any copies of the "Appeal" from the committee for aiding the circulation of the *Nonconformist*? (J. Burnet, chairman). If you have, could you spare me a few? So far I have been successful in helping the good cause. Last year, at this time, there was only one *Nonconformist* taken in in the two villages of Blaydon and Mislston: now, I have the pleasure of knowing that there are five, and I hope before March 1st to see that number doubled. In our reading-room there is not a paper more generally read and admired than it is; and I would earnestly trust that the sound good principles it upholds will, through its able advocacy, get inculcated into the public mind, which here is desperately poisoned with the insane and selfish clamours of interested demagogues.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, February 23, Two o'clock.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

PROHIBITION OF THE REFORM BANQUET.

In consequence of certain rumours of the intention of Government in reference to the banquet, M. Odillon Barrot on Monday asked whether Government intended to allow it to take place.

M. Duchatel replied at considerable length. He said the intention of the Government till that morning was to have allowed the banquet to proceed, and merely to have protested against it, in order to let the question be tried before the ordinary tribunals; but the manifesto issued that morning by the Banquet Committee had changed everything. It was an appeal to classes opposed to the Government, and was dangerous to the peace of the capital. The Government was inclined to allow the question to be settled judicially, but could not allow an *imperieuse in imperio*. They therefore resolved to suppress the meeting.

Such was the explanation of the Minister, and the Chambers immediately afterwards rose in great agitation.

That night proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National Guard, were published, forbidding the banquet, and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

In consequence of these acts of Government, the Opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies.

It was further resolved, that should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as deputies.

The Paris papers of yesterday, in addition to these facts, state that the garrison had been increased to 80,000 men, and that orders had been given to take military occupation of all the points of the capital on which the assemblage of the people might be expected.

Writing at eleven o'clock yesterday, the *Times* correspondent says:—"I regret to say that the people are at this moment proceeding by thousands towards the Champs Elysées, and that the advice of the Opposition deputies that they remain quiet will hardly prevent the occurrence of tumult and loss of life."

It is not to Paris alone that the excitement caused by this affair is confined. Numerous addresses to the Opposition deputies are daily arriving. From Orleans, Rouen, Amiens, Arras, and other places, addresses have already arrived, signed by electors, members of the national guard, and even by mayors and other public functionaries. Rouen has sent a deputation of officers of the national guard to join the procession. Orleans has done the same. Arras has sent the colonel and several officers, and Metz the colonel of the artillery of their national guards, for the same purpose. This is of itself a sufficient proof of the excited state of the country on the subject; but the excitement will be still further increased by the resolution taken by several of the provincial towns to follow the example of Paris, and have banquets in spite of the authorities. Already we know that at Magon a banquet has been arranged to take place on the same day (Tuesday) and at the same hour with those in Paris, and at Nantes a similar manifestation, on a very large scale, is announced to take place in a few days.

ALARMING NEWS.—EMEUTE IN PARIS.

(From the *Daily News*.)

We regret to state that at noon yesterday thirty thousand persons assembled around the Chambers, which they proceeded to attack, escalating the rails and walls. The troops immediately proceeded to disperse the assemblage. The Chambers were immediately surrounded by many thousand cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The approaches were entirely closed, except for deputies. The populace were frequently charged during the day by cavalry. An attack was made upon the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, and the windows were broken. An attempt to force the gate was repulsed by the troops. Throughout the principal thoroughfares the lamps were entirely broken.

Odillon Barrot proceeded at four o'clock to lay an impeachment of the cabinet ministers before the Chamber of Deputies. The rising is general throughout Paris.

The *rappel* has been beaten throughout all Paris to call out the National Guards. The shops of several gunsmiths and armourers have been pillaged. Barricades are obviously preparing in several districts. We are happy, however, to announce that the funds have not declined. The Bourse opened at 73 90, and closed at 74.

At five o'clock, the hotel of Foreign Affairs was filled with troops; the mob shouting in every direction, "A bas Guizot! La tete de Guizot!" Several cavalry have been wounded, and several sub-officers killed. The mob is parading the city singing the *Marseillaise*. The Rue de Rivoli is unpaired; the omnibuses are overturned, and all public conveyances are stopped.

Several municipal guards have been injured by stones. A sub-officer of that corps has been killed and two soldiers wounded. At half-past one the Cafe de la Madeleine was invaded by a mob of the abouring class.

Half-past Six.

At six o'clock the Hotel of Foreign Affairs was completely filled with soldiers. The infantry of the municipal guards filled the garden. The utmost alarm prevailed throughout Paris, and the most grave apprehensions were entertained of to-morrow.

Troops of labourers were met in all parts of the town during the afternoon, singing the *Marseillaise* Hymn, and in some cases bearing a tri-coloured flag.

A mob collected opposite the residence of M. O. Barrot, crying, "Vive la reforme!"

A portion of the Rue de Rivoli was unpaired. The *emeute*, at six o'clock, p.m., chiefly prevailed in that neighbourhood. It was

feared, however, that the Quartier St. Antoine would be the scene of disorders. At the moment our correspondent closed his despatches, he received information that the populace were throwing up barricades in the Rue de Rivoli.

The act of impeachment against the Ministry was deposited in the bureau of the Chamber by M. O. Barrot, yesterday afternoon, signed, it was said, by seventeen deputies of the Opposition.

[From the *Times* correspondence.]

"Hitherto, you will perceive, nothing very important has occurred, for all this is only the routine of an ordinary *emeute*, but there is danger that after nightfall it may degenerate into something worse. At a distance from the scene (at the Palace of the Tuilleries for example) the beating of drums and the shouts of the people fill the hearer with fear and alarm, whereas on the spot the danger seems less serious.

"The chances are, in fact, that with this night the present *emeute* will terminate. Still I know that about that *terre classique* of insurrection, the Faubourg St. Antoine, and respecting the neighbourhood of the Halle and of the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, some misgivings are entertained by the authorities.

"I would here observe, that however well-disposed or reckless the people appear, they are without arms. Another fact—and a curious one—is, that up to this moment the best possible temper has been displayed on both sides notwithstanding the little occurrences I have recorded.

"The Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few deputies were in attendance; the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, he looked pale but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshall Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris, in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench. M. de Hauranne went up to the President and handed him a paper, supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of Ministers. This paper having been communicated by the President to M. Guizot, the latter, after perusing it, laughed immoderately.

The proposition is to be submitted on Thursday.

The news from Italy to-day is important. At Bologna the Papal colours have been discarded, and the tri-colour of Italy adopted. Government is said to have received by telegraph from Rome an account that the Pope has been deposed.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPENDITURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Ministers have again given way. They have abandoned the project of a secret committee. In the House of Commons, last night, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the grounds on which the Government thought it desirable to appoint two committees—the one a select committee to inquire into the expenditure for miscellaneous services, and to report to the House whether any reductions can, in their opinion, be effected, or any improvement made in the mode of submitting this branch of the public expenditure to the consideration of Parliament; and the other a select committee to inquire into the expenditure on account of the navy, army, and ordnance, and to report their observations thereupon to the House. It had been in the contemplation of the present Government, when it first took office, to appoint a committee of both kinds, as it had seen with some surprise the gradual increase of the estimates since 1834. Mr. Hume had informed the House that in the interval between 1835 and 1848 the estimates for the naval and military establishments of the country had increased from £11,700,000 to £17,100,300. The increase in the army estimates had been comparatively insignificant; in the navy estimates it had been £3,500,000; and in the ordnance estimates the increase had been nearly equal to their whole amount in 1835. That increase was a fit subject for inquiry. He had no doubt that the increase of expenditure had been justifiable—it had, almost without opposition, received the sanction of the House, and the greater part of it had been pressed on the Government by individual members. But still, it would be better that the estimates should be examined by select committees for the satisfaction of the House. He should not propose that they be secret committees, for they would have power in themselves to exclude the public from their sittings, and any matter which it would be injurious to publish from their report. The motion gave rise to a very desultory conversation. Lord G. BENTINCK said it was but too evident that the Ministers had altogether abandoned their declarations of the previous night. To the proposition now submitted to the House he would offer no opposition, with the single exception of entering his protest against the submission to the committee on the army, navy, and ordnance estimates of any matter which would trench upon the obvious prerogatives of the Crown. Sir R. PEEL said that looking to the state of the world, at the condition of Spain and other states in Europe, at the present position of Mexico, and at the military spirit which has recently developed itself in the American republic—greatly, as he believed, to its detriment—looking at all these (and he would not fall into the error of referring particularly, as Lord John Russell had done, to the military condition of France), he did not think that it was unreasonable, on the part of the Government, to propose that, for the present at least, the military force should not be reduced. He thought it possible that public advantage would accrue from the appointment of the committee. He would, therefore, acquiesce in its appointment, in the hope that none of the functions appropriate to the Government would be devolved upon it. But, as for himself, he was prepared to give his assent to the estimates generally without any preliminary inquiry. Lord J. RUSSELL said that with respect to the number of men to be employed during the year, the Government did not wish to rid itself of any responsibility. They were of opinion that the consideration of such a circumstance belonged to the Government, and the Government alone, which ought to fix the number of men sufficient for the service of the country under any existing emergency. His lordship concluded by declaring that he did not shrink from the defence of the estimates, and that he wanted no committee to screen him. Mr. BRIGHT was of opinion that if the colonies had to bear the expenses of the wars in which they engaged, we should have had less of war both in New Zealand and in Southern Africa. It was too bad to have £1,100,000 to pay in one year for a Caffre war, in which we had no interest. Mr. S. CRAWFORD declared his intention of opposing the motion, as the reports of these committees would be used to prop up our existing establishments, and to prevent the reduction of the future estimates. Mr. COBDEN understood that the committees were appointed to examine into the details of our expenditure in the army, in the navy, and in the other public departments. He could by no means allow them to prescribe to him that such and such an amount of establishment was either sufficient or insufficient. He held himself at liberty to vote against an increase of our armaments, or against any portion of the estimates, in spite of any hints that might be offered to him that committees were sitting upstairs upon them. A great deal which the country did not understand had been said about the responsibility of Ministers; but nothing had been said on this point, that if upon Ministers lay the responsibility of preparing the estimates, upon the House lay the responsibility of passing them. After some further discussion the motion for the appointment of the committees was agreed to.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—MR. HUTT then moved for a select committee to consider the best means which Great Britain could adopt for mitigating the horrors of the slave trade, and providing for its total extinction. In so

doing he described the result of the policy which we had pursued for that purpose, and, after a frightful detail of facts, asked whether we ought to persist in that policy? Including the price which we had paid to Spain and Portugal for their consent to treaties which they had treated as so much waste paper, we had expended £21,000,000 for the extinction of the slave-trade, and were still adding every year fresh sums to that expenditure. We had also sacrificed the lives of our countrymen to an immense extent upon that coast, and were still offering up every year fresh victims in that cause. The slave-trade was now more extensive than ever, and we had aggravated, not mitigated, the horrors by which it was accompanied. Mr. JACKSON seconded the motion. Lord PALMERSTON combated the views of Mr. Hutt, although he did not object to the motion. Lord G. BENTINCK supported the motion, and contended that our humanity was dearly bought at the price of the lives of so many deserving men and officers of the British navy. After some further discussion, in which Captain Pechell, Lord C. HAMILTON, and Lord HOTHAM joined, the motion was agreed to. The same question was discussed in the House of Lords, on a motion for some papers by Lord Aberdeen.

THE WAR BUDGET of the Premier has excited the utmost disgust and indignation throughout the country. The threatened imposition of an increased Income-tax, has already aroused a vigorous opposition in Birmingham. A public meeting is in contemplation; but in the meantime a petition against the minister's proposition has been already signed by a large number of the most influential merchants and tradesmen in the town. Meetings are also in contemplation in other parts of the country. As regards the feeling with respect to the budget, among the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester, and the surrounding districts, says the *Examiner* of yesterday, so far as we have yet been able to ascertain it, we may safely say that no proposition made by any Government, for many years past, has been looked upon with more general disgust and indignation. On 'Change at Liverpool, every voice among the merchants, whether from Whig, Tory, or Radical, was that of disgust and determined opposition, and "Out with the ministry!" was the universal cry. In obedience to two requisitions, the mayor of Liverpool has summoned a towns meeting for to-morrow. Everywhere the feeling is the same. The *Times* of this morning says: "The feeling of opposition to the income-tax seems hourly to increase, and the question whether Ministers will be able to carry the measure has absorbed attention in the city almost to the exclusion of every other subject. The conviction that other and more just modes of meeting the required deficiency might be adopted without difficulty is widely expressed, and a house-tax, objectionable as it may be, would apparently meet with far more favour than the present plan." "Now is the time to make a stand" says our variable contemporary.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.—The express with the newspapers containing Lord John Russell's financial speech, and the following debate, left London at thirty-five minutes past five on Saturday morning, and reached Glasgow at fifty-seven minutes past three in the afternoon, completing the journey of 472½ miles in the incredibly short space of ten hours and twenty-two minutes, being at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

BUNN v. LIND.—This case, which was an action brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of contract to sing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, was heard yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Erle and a special jury. The damages were laid at £10,000. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £2,500 damages.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—Last night's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the Bishop of Chester's elevation to the primacy, or rather the recommendation of him by the Crown to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—An effective public meeting was held at the Public Rooms, Broadmead, Bristol, on Monday evening, in connexion with the above Association, which was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. T. Waterman, Dr. Cox, of Hackney, the Rev. B. Wassall, of Bath, the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, Rev. W. J. Cross, and Messrs. E. S. Robinson and R. Norris. We have received a report of the meeting, but have not room for its insertion this week.

REV. J. J. WAITE'S PSALMODY EXERCISES.—The last week's lecture was upon the difference between the anthem and psalm tune. We extract the following paragraph from an Essay on Congregational Psalmody, prefixed to Mr. Waite's "Hallelujah," and published some years ago. We strongly recommend the entire essay to intelligent men for thoughtful perusal. Here is the paragraph:—"The essential principle of the anthem is special adaptation to the words of a particular text. That of the psalm tune is general adaptation to the words and subject of a whole hymn or psalm. In the anthem, the solo, duet, trio, repeat, fugue, piano, and forte passages, change of time, &c., are not only admissible, but may be absolutely necessary. In the psalm tune they are not only unnecessary, but absolutely inadmissible. Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. The controversy, as to the genuine psalm-tune versus the tunes now generally in use, hinges upon that proposition. For the sake of all that is consistent, demolish the proposition, or send off the tunes to which it is opposed. Mr. Waite takes his station behind it, and affirms he is safe, very coolly saying, "Dislodge me if you can. Will anybody try his hand?" The last week commences this evening at Spa-fields chapel. There are a few tickets for the aggregate meeting yet unsold, but they can be obtained in the classes only.—*Patriot*.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1848.

The supplies of Grain fresh in this week are moderate, but some quantity of Wheat and Oats is expected in from the near continental ports before Wednesday next, as on that day the Act of the 26th of June, 1816, will again come into operation, when, as per present average prices, the duty on Wheat will be 6s. per qr., on Flour, 8s. 7d. per barrel, on Barley, Oats, Beans, and Peas, each 2s. 6d. per qr.

We have so little doing on our market to-day, that prices may be considered nominally as on Monday last. Arrivals this week.—Wheat, 1,490 qrs., English, 4,670 qrs., Foreign; Barley, 1,140 qrs., English; Oats, 2,370 qrs., English, 3,330 qrs., Irish, 520 qrs., Foreign; Flour, 1,330 sacks, English.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

On and after Wednesday, March the 1st, the *Nonconformist* will be enlarged EIGHT PAGES, without any increase of price. The paper will then contain 24 pages, or 72 columns, of closely-printed matter.

The *Nonconformist* will continue to be published, as heretofore, every Wednesday afternoon, at the Office, 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill, price 6d., 13s. for 6 months, or 26s. per annum. Orders are received by the Publishers, MIAL and COCKSHAW, (with payment for a year or half-year in advance,) and by all news-agents throughout the country.

The increased size and circulation secured to the *Nonconformist* by this change will make it a desirable medium for Advertisements, which are inserted on very moderate terms; viz.—

For Eight Lines and under 5s.

For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.

Half a Column . . £1 | Column £2

Advertisements intended for the first enlarged number should be sent not later than Monday, the 28th of February. Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or an order for payment in London.

Friends desirous of circulating the Address announcing the enlargement may receive any number of copies on application to the Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of twenty pounds from subscribers at Edinburgh, per Thomas Russell, Esq., for the British Anti-state-church Association; and from Mr. W. B. Woodman (minister), of Dursley, near Newport, £1.

"J. C. T." Worcester. No doubt the project he recommends would be a good one—but we are not in the position, nor even inclined, to venture upon it.

The application of J. W. Harpurley, is unfortunately too late.

"J. H." We have given the movement such support as our convictions will admit of, we cannot promise more.

"G. M." Holborn-hill. A fair joke, but a little too personal.

"E. S. H." We should be glad enough to reduce our price, at any such amount of circulation as he proposes.

"T. Greig." We are obliged to consult the general convenience of our readers.

"A Reader and Supporter" will perhaps forward us a copy of the oath in question.

Communications are acknowledged from "James Carveth," and "H. N. Barnett."

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1848.

SUMMARY.

WE apprehend our readers would exhibit all the restlessness and impatience of people detained from a perusal of an interesting testamentary document by the interminable twaddle of a gossiping acquaintance, if we were this week to follow our customary practice, and present to them a summary of Parliamentary intelligence in its natural order. We shall make a dash, therefore, at once, at the Whig budget—a question which comes home to every man's business and bosom. Verily 'tis a startling affair, as Whig budgets indeed have generally been—a wonderful mixture of imprudence and effrontery—a hand-grenade full of combustible materials, sure to kindle conflagration wherever it is thrown—mournful in matter and offensive in the form in which that matter was submitted. The outline of it may be told in a few sentences. The regular expenditure of the financial year has exceeded the anticipated income by £981,683. This, however, is but a part of the evil, £245,000 must be added as an excess of the naval expenses over the estimates voted in 1846; £1,100,000 as the cost of the Caffre war. The whole excess of expenditure, therefore, including £1,525,000 expended on Ireland, and deducting £450,000 stopped on its way from China at the Cape, is not less than £2,956,683. In the face of this untoward condition of our national finances it is proposed to increase the Ordnance estimates for the current year by £245,000; the navy £70,000; the army £43,000; and, as if this were not enough, £150,000 are proposed to be spent on laying the foundation for a militia force. On the whole Government expect to receive in ordinary revenue £51,209,000, and they intend to spend, if Parliament will let them, £54,596,546, exclusive of more than £4,000,000, the cost of collection, which never appears on the financial statement; showing a deficiency of £3,387,546. Lord John's plan to meet this deficiency is sufficiently simple. He proposes not only to renew the present property and Income-tax, which would expire in April next, without any change in its principle or details, for five years, but for the next two years to increase it from three to five per cent. The only reduction to be made in any duty is the removal of that on Scotch tobacco, producing about £41,000. The wine and tea duty are of course to remain unchanged.

Nothing could aggravate the offensiveness of the budget, if it were not the speech of the noble lord who introduced it—a considerable proportion of which was taken up in discussing the possibility of a loan, and in describing the warlike

resources of the kingdom of France. Not a single word of excuse did the Premier offer for perpetuating the injustice of taxing income derived from trade and professional skill at the same rate as fixed property. No case was made out, scarcely was any submitted, for so large an increase of our expenditure at this period of unexampled commercial depression. Not a single equivalent advantage is offered in alleviation of the increased burden laid upon the shoulders of the people. Not an explanation given why the cost of government in this country has so frightfully increased in recent times. Lord John seems to think it sufficient to speak out boldly what he means to do in order to disarm criticism and to destroy opposition. For once he will find himself thoroughly mistaken. His budget was received, even by a supple house, with unmistakable symptoms of derision and disgust. Many members spoke, and almost all in terms of withering indignation. Out of doors, as was to have been expected, the outcry was loud and immediate. A storm is brewing. Ministers themselves are alarmed. On Monday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer came down with a proposition to submit the estimates for the army, navy, and ordnance, to the examination of a secret committee. Even this did not take, and, afraid to venture upon a division, he postponed his motion until Tuesday evening. There is dissatisfaction on all hands. The Protectionists are crying out for economical government—the Free Traders, led by Mr. Cobden, denounce the increase of our warlike establishments. Even ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer—such as Mr. Herries and Mr. Baring—find fault with the re-imposition of the Income-tax. The Whigs seem to have rung the knell of their own destruction. They have entered, as Mr. Bright pithily observed, into the fraternity of La Trappe, and are busily employed in digging their own graves. The crisis of their fate is upon them. Cabinet Councils are held daily. They have overshot the mark. They have miscalculated the temper of the public. The *Times*—a sure indicator of the way in which the wind blows—begins to tax them as unfortunate, and to tell them that the British people hate an unfortunate Ministry scarcely less than an unprincipled one. Lord John says he will stick to his budget. If he keeps his word, the odds are that he will run the Whig Administration upon rocks, and go to pieces.

The country, perhaps, will have the less reason for bewailing such a catastrophe, inasmuch as the glimpse given by Ministers of their future policy is not such as might command respect for talent, or awaken hope of future progress. The Landlord and Tenant Bill framed for Ireland, and submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere on Tuesday se'nnight, overloads a questionable principle with practical details so cumbersome as to render them utterly inefficient. We have great doubts as to the propriety of legislative interference between landlord and tenant. We have still greater doubt as to the practical worth of enactments on the subject. We believe that most of the evils in Ireland result from placing the landlord on a vantage-ground, and giving to him powers for the recovery of extortionate rents such as no class of men ought to possess. At any rate, the measure of Government is a mere farce, calculated to profit nobody but attorneys and revising barristers. Abrogating the customary tenant-right of Ulster, it gives back nothing which either class of persons will be able to turn to account. The machinery is so elaborate that it cannot be worked; and the bill, which deals with one of the most important questions of social economy, will probably be suffocated after its first cry of life.

The Catholic Relief Bill, under the care of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, was again discussed on Wednesday. So far as it relieves men of any religious profession from pains and penalties on account of their religious opinions or practice, it has our good wishes. So far as it tends to the admission into these realms of Jesuits and monastic orders, we look upon it with indifference, certainly without alarm; for Jesuitry is far more easily to be met when seen than unseen, and as Mr. Sheil observed, the country is already full of Jesuits. But so far as it legalizes ecclesiastical processions in the public streets, we denounce it. They would constitute a social nuisance. They would thrust upon the public eye, in a manner utterly unbecoming the rights of individual liberty, the mummeries which shock the feelings and have a tendency to provoke expressions of disgust. Liberty of worship does not mean, and must be carefully distinguished from, ecclesiastical encroachments upon social order. No body of religionists can claim the right of obtruding their tenets and practices upon every passenger in the Queen's highway.

On Thursday night, on the motion of Mr. Herries, another discussion was taken on the principle of the Bank Charter. The debate was not a lively one—the topics introduced were anything but novel—the defence of the Bank of England was not pre-eminently successful—and the motion was lost by a majority of forty-one against it.

In the House of Lords, the bill for enabling her Majesty to establish diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome has been undergoing discussion. Two changes have been forced upon the Ministry. The style in which the Pope is described in the bill has been altered from that of "Sovereign Pontiff," to "Sovereign of the Roman States;" and, on the motion of Lord Eglintoun, ecclesiastics are forbidden to be received as envoys at the Court of Great Britain. But the most material change is proposed by the Duke of Wellington. He intends to introduce into the bill, and Ministers have consented to

its introduction, a clause declaratory "that the sovereign of these realms, acting by and with the advice of Parliament, is the sole and supreme head and governor of all matters ecclesiastical within the dominions of the Crown of England." What will Presbyterian Scotland say to that? What will Dissenters say to that? That the Queen is the head of the Established Church of England is undoubted. That she has power to interfere with ecclesiastical matters beyond its pale may be asserted by 100 clauses if the Duke of Wellington so wills it, but can never be maintained. But thus are our acts of Parliament stuffed with legal shams and inconsistencies for the sake of giving expression to a false principle.

Beyond the walls of Parliament our chief intelligence is of an ecclesiastical character. The appeal of Mr. Shore against the Bishop of Exeter, who it will be remembered sentenced the unfortunate clergyman to perpetual imprisonment within a Church from which he dissents, which came on for argument before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a few days since, has been quashed with costs on account of informality—the appeal not having been made at the proper time. We perceive that meetings have been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, and Sunderland, on the subject, and a subscription to defray the heavy legal expenses incurred in this suit has been opened. With such instances of episcopal tyranny and absurd ecclesiastical decisions before the public, the proceedings of the Anti-state-church Association promise to produce a rich harvest of converts. We are glad to observe that the Society is active in the prosecution of its plans. During the last week public meetings have been held at Rochdale, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, Bristol, Gloucester, Southampton, and other places, at which, except in the last instance, a deputation have been present, and brief reports of which will be found in our columns. From all that we can gather, the agitation is making rapid way, and if the movement goes on at its present ratio of increase, it will shortly become the most powerful of the present time.

Louis Philippe has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. The grand national demonstration which was to have come off yesterday in Paris in vindication of the right of public meeting has, at the last moment, and after all the preparations had been made, been forbidden by proclamation. From the conduct of the Government in reference to the event, it would seem as though they courted a collision with the people. The Opposition deputies have, thus far, disappointed them. They have, in consequence of the Ministerial prohibition, abandoned their intention of holding a banquet, and exhorted the people to submission. Whether the excitable populace of Paris will remain quiet, notwithstanding this advice, is very doubtful, unless they are overawed by the army of 100,000 men now assembled in the capital. Popular right and arbitrary power are now in hostile collision. It is unnecessary to say which will triumph in the long run. Were Paris St. Petersburg, there might be some hope of subduing the Reform movement by hostile demonstrations. But as it is, Louis Philippe will have to succumb, with, perhaps, the loss of his throne.

Scarcely less important in its consequences upon the peace of Europe is the decision of the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas has grown more cautious in his declining days. He is by no means anxious just now to buckle on his armour, even in the cause of despotism, or to serve his beloved cousin—Austria. In vain does Metternich beg for a renewal of the intimacy of by-gone times, and seek to enter into an alliance, "offensive and defensive," with the Czar. He respectfully declines the advances of the bankrupt state. He cannot even afford a loan; but still, to serve an old ally, he is willing to invest some of his surplus roubles in the Austrian funds! Lord Palmerston might well exult last Tuesday in the House of Commons. The hero of the Holy Alliance is therefore left to contend with Italian hatred, domestic discontent, and a bankrupt exchequer, as best he may. No wonder that, under these circumstances, he assumes a moderation which is fatal to his influence. The power of money is great. We have seen what it has lately accomplished at home. But it will be somewhat of a novelty should we see the great despot of southern Europe, like modern Whig statesmen, become the victim of a bottomless exchequer.

THE WAR BUDGET.

No! we are mistaken, or we are dishonest, in thus designating the budget of the Whigs. It is not a war budget—it is a peace budget—framed, as Lord John Russell observes, on a calculation of maintaining undisturbed our amicable relations with all foreign powers. What though his lordship, in introducing it to the House of Commons, laid the foundation of his most extravagant demands in the duty of providing against improbable contingencies, described the large military power of France, and discussed the possibilities of an invasion—what though he retains the service of 5,000 men discharged from India, without offering a single reason in justification of his decision, and with a much larger proportion of the army than is usual, quartered in Great Britain, projects the establishment of a militia force—what though, since 1835, our estimates for purely military means of protection have run up from £11,730,000 a year to £18,957,000—that man is either a blockhead or a knave who interprets these facts as having in them any warlike meaning. The nineteen millions a year to be swallowed up by our defensive institutions, exclusive of the cost of our police, have no reference

whatever to the danger of aggression from our neighbours. The budget is a peace budget. Who, in his senses, can regard it in any other light?

Well! well! Let us take it so, on Lord John Russell's authority. Let us banish from our minds all the nonsense which has been recently babbled on the subject of a French invasion, and assure ourselves that these estimates have not risen to so high a scale, in consequence of any foreign barometric pressure! Will any one be good enough to inform the country what is the necessity for this enormous outlay? No-body anticipates a disturbance of the peace—not even Her Majesty's ministers, with Lord Palmerston in the cabinet—may we ask, then, what evil we do anticipate, to ward off which we deem it worth our while to submit to a five per cent. income tax? Is the real secret after all a domestic one? Shall we find the cause for a Whig war budget, close at home? Nay! lying in our very midst? We are warned by Lord John not to search for it in the condition of our international relationships, for they are eminently satisfactory. We discover nothing indicative of insubordination, or insurrection, within the narrow compass of our own shores. There is but one clue to guide us. Aristocracy is fruitful, but estates remain the same. It is beneath the dignity of gentlemen to get a living, whilst it is a part of their necessity to have and enjoy one. Somebody must furnish them with the means—some pretext, like an underground pipe, must be laid down as a channel for conveying those means from the public to private purses. The demand and the supply must be made to correspond. As the consumers of taxes multiply, the amount of taxes must be augmented. "European duties," as the *Times* daintily phrases it, preservation of "the balance of power," forcible suppression of the slave-trade, colonies in every quarter of the globe irritated into impatience by misgovernment, Caffre wars provoked by British injustice, imaginary invasions, meddling Foreign Secretaries—these are the ingenious devices intended to cover the maintenance by the State of a constantly increasing body of aristocratic relatives and dependents in gentlemanly idleness. There is but one word in the English tongue which fully characterises the system, and it is not a polite one. It is nothing better than a huge swindle.

Fortunately for our future prospects, the reins of power have again fallen into the hands of the great blundermasters of the age, who, when they fancy themselves strong, as they evidently did until Friday night last, invariably perpetrate some folly which brings about popular reaction. Who but the Whigs would have selected the present year for increasing, by a sum ever so insignificant, our present warlike expenditure? The nation even yet pants with exhaustion consequent upon its recent struggle with famine. It wears upon it, the yet unhealed scars of a frightful commercial crisis. Every merchant is abridging his ventures—every manufacturer calculating his losses—every tradesman economizing his means—every labourer reducing his scanty meals. "We are poor, we are poor," exclaimed the *Times* in October last—"why shut our eyes to the humiliating fact? We are poor, and it is useless to deny it." Now, whether that conclusion was substantially true, or based only upon a fiction, there is unhappily no room to doubt that we are suffering under all the evils which poverty can inflict. A spark of administrative wisdom might have sufficed to lighten the way of the Cabinet to the determination of rigidly overhauling all branches of national expenditure, and of cutting our garment according to our cloth. But, no! The Whigs seem destined to verify the old description of them, and set themselves deliberately to build up the wall against which they may have the pleasure of dashing out their own brains. They pitch upon the present time of all others for augmenting the already intolerable load of taxation, and, in justification of their blunder, dwell upon the propriety of being prepared against improbabilities.

We thank them, albeit they meant no kindness to the people. One enjoys a sort of satisfaction in witnessing "the engineer hoisted with his own petard," and a Prime Minister of Lord John Russell's cast become "a woodcock to his own springe." The burst of derision and indignation with which his war budget has been received by the House of Commons and the country, has already taken him aback. Quick as thought, he tries the expedient of interposing a "secret committee" for examining the "army, navy, and ordnance estimates." But no manœuvre can now redeem his mistake. No decision arrived at by a secret conclave will satisfy the public. The stone which a haughty kick from Whig feet has set rolling, no Whig cajolery can stop. What good reason can be given for keeping up an immense war establishment after a thirty-three years' duration of peace? That is the question which the people will compel the present, or a future administration to answer. The threat of a five per cent. income-tax has overcome their *vis inertiae*. When men's pockets turn preachers of peace and retrenchment, woe betide the Ministry who disregard the sermon. Their deafness will be their doom. The Whig cabinet is but an accident—but were it a cherished object of national choice, a war-budget, at such a moment as this, would inevitably sink it to annihilation.

O'CONNELL'S DESCRIPTION OF WHIGGERY VERIFIED.

THE late Mr. O'Connell, in the exuberance of his hatred towards the Whigs, used to distinguish them by the application of three adjectives before their names, expressive in themselves, and eminently

qualified to assist him in his eloquent denunciations of their crimes. Up to the present day, however, these three adjectives have been considered by all moderate and respectable politicians, as the spawn of the great agitator's fancy; having no foundation, in fact, but merely a hackneyed term of abuse, made use of to exasperate the excitable minds of his countrymen. The truth, reiterated, though it may have been, during the lifetime of a great man, frequently fails to convince at the time, and not till after the death of its originator, when brought out and exhibited in practice, does it become stamped ineffaceably on the minds of men. Had Mr. O'Connell lived for a few months longer, and survived the Premier's financial statement last Friday night, he might have risen in his place in the House of Commons, and without deviating from the truth, have opposed the Government resolutions as emanating from the "base, bloody, and deceitful Whigs."

We are aware that these terms sound harsh when spoken, and look ugly on paper; but sound harsh as they may, and look ugly as they do, we will venture to prove that they are not only deservedly, but are eminently, expressive of the recent policy of the Whig administration.

When Sir Robert Peel brought forward his great financial measure for the improvement at one and the same time of the revenue, and the condition of the working-classes, by removing an immense amount of indirect taxation, and fixing it on all who were the happy recipients of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum and upwards; notwithstanding a considerable show of reason for the change, and the most plausible and elaborate statements of the great financier who proposed it, and notwithstanding that it was proposed for the limited period of three years; yet, loudest in their denunciation of the measure, and most eloquent in their pleadings against it, as bad in principle, and oppressive in practice, were the patriotic members of the Whig opposition. More than this, when it was stated to be the intention of the Government to make the tax fall in the same proportion on the poor professional man and the rich landowner,—on the tradesman with two hundred a year, and the peer with two hundred thousand; though speeches of great ability were made to prove the utter impossibility of levying the tax in any other way, and though it was declared that to make the poor man pay a smaller per centage than the rich would create inextricable confusion, and spoil the whole plan—yet, most lamentable in their sketches of the injustice of the measure, and most pathetic in their pictures of the misery and privation it would create, were the consistent Whigs. More than all, when it was declared that the tax was absolutely necessary, that the expenditure of the country was far above its income, that ruin was staring us in the face, and that this was the only way to avert it; yet, most economical in their views of retrenchment, most ingenious in devising other plans to meet the deficiency, were the careful and considerate Whigs.

If, then, we find that after a few years' experience of this system of taxation—experience which has proved, if anything is capable of proof, the unequal nature of the burden—the Whigs, being in power, foully belie their protestations when out of office, and not only so, but in the face of their own recent declarations and canting professions, bring forward a measure for nearly doubling the burden, without a single attempt to make it more equal, we may safely and truly call them the base and deceitful Whigs. Again, we well recollect that during the debate on this bill one of the chief arguments used by Lord John Russell and his party, but especially by the former, against the imposition of the tax was, that it was a war-tax, and that to levy a war-tax in time of peace was not only unjust but impolitic, as tending to excite the suspicion of other nations, and especially of the French, and assuming, if not a threatening, at least an unnecessarily defensive position, highly irritating to our susceptible neighbours, and that the tax was, therefore, calculated to produce war. Now, if in the face of such arguments as these, the Whigs come forward and deliberately state that there is a probability of war with France, when they well know there is no such probability, and know also that if there was, an open declaration of it is the most likely way that can be devised to bring it about; and not only so, but that this assertion is made for the very purpose of aggravating that burden which a short time since they denounced as likely to create jealousy in France; then we think, without danger of being charged with using harsh terms, we may say that the present policy of the Whigs is calculated to produce bloodshed, and that by their own showing their policy is "bloody" as well as base and deceitful. Inherent in Whiggism appear to be tergiversation and hypocrisy. Between their profession and their performance there is no proportion whatever. Lord John Russell in opposition is the patriotic advocate of public rights; Lord John Russell on the treasury benches is the little aristocratic Jack in office, ready with a sneer at public opinion and a scoff for all agitators and democrats. Mr. Sheil made a thrilling speech in opposition to Sir R. Peel's measure, in which he described in heartrending accents the misery it would entail on the small annuitant and poor tradesman. We well recollect the strong emotion we felt on reading the eloquent speech of the warm-hearted patriot; burning words it contained, before which the sophistry of the Premier appeared to shrivel up into insignificance, and the tax itself to be nothing less than a barefaced robbery. Mr. Sheil in the Mint however is a very different man; his patriotism has fled, his eloquence is turned into silence, while

his burning anger and fiery zeal have cooled down into the selfishness of office. *Æsop* tells us that of yore there was a mountain which made a mighty rumbling, and appeared to be in labour; in astonishment and expectation people crowded from all quarters to observe the result, when lo and behold, after unheard-of perturbation, it brought forth a mouse! Such is the policy of the Whigs; imposing in appearance, but contemptible in reality; patriotic in profession, but reckless and unprincipled in practice; asserting themselves to be the friends of popular freedom and religious liberty, but proving by their measures that they have no sympathy with the one and no understanding of the other.

EXPENSES OF THE CAFFRE WAR.

"An estimate of the sum that will probably be required towards defraying the expenses beyond the ordinary grants for the years 1846-7 and 1847-8, for army and ordnance services occasioned by the Caffre war at the Cape of Good Hope, amounts to £1,100,000. This estimate has just been issued from the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall."—*Times*.

OUR Colonies are preserved as Colonies, for the sake of our aristocracy. As independent countries, they would be excellent customers, and the tie of the common language would hold them as friends, assuming only justice on our part; but Colonies are aristocratic warrens. "Every rock in the ocean where a cormorant can be perched is occupied by our troops—has a governor, deputy-governor, storekeeper, deputy-storekeeper, and will soon have an archdeacon and a bishop—military colleges with thirty-four professors educating seventeen ensigns per annum, having half an ensign for each professor, with every species of nonsense, athletic, sarterial, and plumigerous."—*Sidney Smith*.

MR. RALPH W. GREY, member for Tynemouth, has resigned his situation as private secretary to Lord John Russell.—*Sunderland Herald*.

A SPECIMEN OF WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE.—The first item that meets us in the "Detail of the Charge of the Regimental Establishments of her Majesty's Land Forces at Home and Abroad, for 365 days," is a very old friend with his old face. The Household Cavalry (the two regiments of Life Guards and the Blues) stand as rank as ever in military wastefulness and aristocratic favouritism. The immediate efficiency of a cavalry regiment must, of course, depend upon its number of horses, since he only is a cavalry soldier who can be mounted. All the above-named regiments have 274 horses each, and thirty-two officers; being, within a small fraction, at the rate of one officer to every eighth mounted man. If we add the fifty-three noncommissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, to the thirty-two officers, there will be found one looker-on, overseer, or musical performer, to every three-and-a-quarter men. If we take the whole strength of the soldiers (351 rank and file), we do not then rise to four-and-a-half privates to an officer, noncommissioned officer, drummer, or trumpeter.—*Spectator*. [In 1837 the same journal showed that in an expenditure of fourteen millions, eight millions were for work and six for pensions.]

THE MORNING CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER.—The *Daily News* says it is universally believed that the old Whig organ has been purchased by the Peel party, and that the *Morning Chronicle* is at this moment used as a nest to hatch with its old liberal warmth the Tory eggs of cuckoo Lincoln.

NEW WRIT.—In the House of Commons on Friday a new writ was ordered for the borough of Devizes, in the room of W. H. L. Bruges, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE MONEY MARKET AND THE INCOME-TAX.—A more unanimous feeling of disapproval has perhaps hardly ever been observable in the City than that which was expressed on Saturday in relation to the Ministerial proposition of the previous evening. The English funds, after opening heavily, experienced a rapid decline of a half per cent.; and although, in some degree, they subsequently recovered, they still left off a quarter per cent. below the closing prices of yesterday. According to some calculations made to-day, it appears that the Income-tax, as it applies to the holders of Long Annuities which have now only twelve years to run, will amount to an annual charge of fifteen per cent. per annum.—*Times*.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—During the year 1847 the punishment of flogging was inflicted 860 times; the total number of lashes was 26,288; the highest number in one instance was 48; the lowest 6.

MEETING IN LEEDS ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—We are glad to observe that, in compliance with a numerous and respectfully signed requisition, the Mayor has consented to call and preside over a meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for the Suffrage to every man of twenty-one years of age of sane mind, and not undergoing the sentence of the law, and to enact such other measures as will ensure an efficient carrying out of the same." The suffrage question lies at the root of most of the reforms needed by the people of this country; and our institutions will never rest on a just basis until it is fully conceded. We hope the meeting will be largely attended. The requisition contains nearly 300 signatures.—*Leeds Times*.

MR. Andrew Doyle, late editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, has been appointed one of the inspectors under the chief commissioner of the Poor-laws, and part of the extensive district now under the superintendence of Mr. Austin, who resides in Manchester, has been assigned to him.

LONDON COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Thomas Wood (late Alderman of the City of London) came up on the question of certificate, and was unopposed; but Mr. Evans, one of the Commissioners, considered his expenditure excessive, and suspended the certificate for three months.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

IRISH LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

The following is an outline of the bill for the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland introduced into the House of Commons by Sir W. SOMERVILLE yesterday week:—

Every lessee or tenant whose yearly rent is above £10 may serve a notice on his landlord, informing him of the nature of the intended improvement, and of the tenant's intention to nominate an arbitrator, and calling on him to nominate an arbitrator for himself. Twenty-one days are allowed for the landlord to do this; and if he neglects or refuses, the tenant may summon him to Petty-Sessions and have an arbitrator there nominated for him. The two arbitrators are to choose an umpire; or in case they refuse to do this, the assistance of Sessions may as before be invoked and an umpire there appointed. The arbitrators and umpire thus appointed are to inspect and survey the premises, ascertain the nature and suitability of the improvements, and their cost, and to award in writing what improvement shall be effected, and who shall bear the cost, and how it shall be borne. In this award the names of all landlords immediate and superior are to be mentioned, and they will be bound by it. The award is to be registered with the county records; copies of it are to be served on all landlords concerned in the land; and it may, within twenty-one days of its being notified to the landlord, be appealed against before the Assistant-Barrister in Quarter-Sessions, who may vary or reverse the award; his decision to be final. When the improvements are finally decided on, the landlord is to have the liberty—giving due notice of his intention—to execute them himself. When the works are done, the arbitrators and umpire are to reinspect as before, compare the works with the estimates and the award, and declare whether the award has been complied with; their declaration being subject to appeal, in the same manner and before the same judge as in the case of their award. Such were the provisions regarding projected improvements.

With regard to compensation for the improvements unexhausted, the bill assumes the principle that the fruits of any and every improvement may be fully reaped in twenty-one years; therefore upon the lapse of that period after any improvement, the landlord shall acquire a right to take possession. On the termination of the lease or tenancy, by any means, within twenty-one years after improvements made, the same machinery of arbitrators, umpire, and Barrister in appeal, already explained, may be brought into play to settle the claims of the landlord and lessee or tenant. The compensation awarded, however, is never to exceed three years' rental of the holding. Any intermediate landlord shall, if his interest cease within the twenty-one years after the date of improvements, have the same rights and remedies against his superior landlord that may have been enforced against him by any party holding under him.

All the preceding provisions are prospective, and apply to cases of holdings rented at £10 and upwards. The bill will have a retrospective operation in cases of holdings rented below £10 per annum. All improvements in these cases which have been effected within the last five years shall be compensated, but no greater value than three years' rent of the holding shall be awarded. The proceedings in these cases are to be by civil bill before the Assistant Barrister; and his decision is to be final. These are the clauses providing compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The bill also places under regulation the power of distress, and lessens the hardships of tenants, whether suffered at the hands of their immediate or of their superior landlord. It gives a power to eject tenants-at-will for nonpayment of rent; and at the same time provides that where no lease exists, rent in arrears for more than two years shall not be recoverable. It restricts for the future the power of subletting in cases of tenants holding under a certain amount. It increases considerably the powers of the Assistant Barristers. Lastly, it gives to the occupying tenant the power of setting up an equitable defence in the superior courts of law.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On Wednesday, the order of the day was that the House go into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. On the question being put that the Speaker "do now leave the chair," Mr. LAW moved an amendment, that the House go into Committee on that day six months. A debate arose, much in the nature of an adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill.

Those who opposed the going into Committee were Mr. LAW, Sir ROBERT INGLIS, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Colonel CONOLLY, the Marquis of GRANBY, Mr. HENLEY, and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON: those in favour of going into Committee were Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEE, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, Mr. SHEIL, Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. NEWDEGATE digressed at considerable length into diplomatic despatches and reports of the proceedings of the House, to show that Lord Palmerston was in a covert and disingenuous manner taking steps at Rome which ought to cause Protestants great alarm.

On the 10th of December, Lord Palmerston stated that Lord Minto had received no instructions of an official character for Rome; and yet Lord Palmerston's own despatches convicted him of having explicitly "instructed" Lord Minto what language to hold to the Pope, in interviews with him on the Swiss disturbances. Mr. Newdegate grew warm on this topic. Oh! he was roused to see such proceedings carried on [laughter]. First, to see a private Member introducing a bill which was to create a vast constitutional change, and next to see a Government tampering with constitutional principles. He objected to the bill before the House, as giving further aggressive powers to a Church which was in its constitution and essence aggressive. A Church which regarded the English Church and Constitution as founded in error—which regarded the title by which the crown is held an error—was not a power to have its hands so strengthened. Mr. Newdegate would stand by his Queen, and stand by the error [hear, and laughter].

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, an old opponent of Catholic emancipation, accounted for his vote. He had heard that some abstraction called the "Church of England" was "in danger;" but he sought for it in vain. The speech of the Recorder of London was twenty years too late. It is not now for Protestants to say they will concede offices to Roman Catholics, "as if we Protestants were their lords and masters, and could give and withhold privileges at our will and pleasure."

Sir GEORGE GREY defended Lord Palmerston from Mr. Newdegate's charge of disingenuousness. It had simply been declared that Lord Minto was not "accredited" to Rome; that he had not received any official

or diplomatic mission to that Government. This is unreservedly true. His relations are to be strictly private and personal.

Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE held that if there were on the statute-book at this moment, in the letter, although not in practical existence, penalties attaching or capable of attaching to Roman Catholics, for doing acts not proved to be hostile to our civil interests, and belonging to the faith they profess, the House was bound to go into Committee on this bill.

Mr. SHEIL still agreed with those by whom he was told that to the act of 1829 he ought in all essential particulars to adhere; but clauses which gave no security to the Protestant, and only offence to the Catholic, ought to be repealed. As the case now stands, Father Mathew is liable to transportation. He showed how idle were the provisions against the Jesuits:—

I won't endeavour to overcome your prejudices; I won't tell you that you are influenced by a vague, an indefinite, and irrational prejudice; I won't tell you that the enemies of the Jesuits were the enemies of Christianity, and that the conspirators against religion conceived that for the achievement of their purpose the suppression of the Jesuits was required; I won't tell you that your own missionaries will bear no comparison with the followers of Loyola, and that the Jesuit in the wilderness, lifting up the cross—his only possession in this world—to the eyes of the Red men, who stood awed and humanized before him, offered a far nobler spectacle than the New Zealand emissaries of Protestantism, by whom, with a lucrative piety, the tasks of conversion and the enjoyments of appropriation are combined [loud cheers]. I will not tell you this; but I will tell you that the enactments against the Jesuits are utterly incapable of enforcement—that they are worse than useless, and, as a security to Protestantism in every regard, more than without avail. In England and in Ireland there are plenty of Jesuits; the country is full of them [loud laughter]. There is a great Jesuit College in the North of England; there is another in the vicinity of Dublin; the Jesuits are building a third in this great metropolis: yet the Attorney-General, if he were to institute a prosecution founded on the statute of 1829, would be driven with shouts of derision out of court. Suppose that my honourable friend were to prosecute Father Ligo, I should take care to attend the Queen's Bench, if it were but to mark the smile of polished disdain with which that eminent ecclesiastic would hear the speech of my honourable and learned friend. Wherefore, then, should you retain upon the statute-book those laws by which the impuissance of fanaticism is made manifest?

On a division, there appeared to be:—For the motion, 186; against it, 154; majority, 32. The House accordingly went into committee *pro forma*; and on Mr. ANSTEE's motion the Chairman obtained leave for the committee to sit again on that day three weeks, the first vacant day.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT.

On Thursday, Mr. HERRIES rose to move the following resolutions:—

That, looking to the state of distress which has for some time prevailed among the commercial classes, and to the general feeling of distrust and alarm by which the embarrassments of trade have been aggravated, it is the opinion of this House that her Majesty's Ministers were justified, during the recess of Parliament, in recommending to the Bank of England, for the purpose of restoring confidence, a course of proceeding at variance with the restrictions imposed by the act of the 7th and 8th of Victoria, c. 32.

That this House will resolve itself into a committee upon the said act.

And he announced that if the second resolution were carried, he should move the following in Committee:—

That it is expedient that the limitation imposed by the act 7 and 8 Victoria, c. 32, upon the Bank of England, and the act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 46 and 57, in relation to the issue of notes payable on demand, be suspended, subject to such conditions as may be provided by any act to be passed for that purpose.

Mr. Herries resurveyed the history of the commercial distress of last year. By a document carefully prepared, he found recorded the failure of 220 firms of considerable magnitude, selected from a larger number of smaller failures. The liabilities of 85 of the 220 firms were estimated at £12,000,000, and the total loss occasioned by the whole of the failures was estimated at not less than £30,000,000. He approved of the step taken by Ministers in suspending the act of 1844; but the House had expressed no opinion on it—prevented chiefly by the disingenuous conduct of Ministers, who had evaded inquiry by rushing forward with the notice of a Select Committee. He contended that the distress was not caused by the ill-management of the Bank of England, but by the act itself. He could not believe that Ministers contemplated the retention of that act in its integrity—they looked to changes consequent on the report of the Select Committee, after a lapse of time; but he thought that a much more satisfactory course would be, at once to give the remedy so imperatively demanded. He objected to that operation of the act which now scatters £3,000,000 of bullion among country banks, though the money would be more beneficially concentrated in the Bank of England; regretted the interference with the Scotch system of banking; and objected to the fixing of a maximum on the amount of credit to be allowed by the Bank. If nature abhors a vacuum, political economy abhors a maximum. Mr. Herries enforced these views with copious criticisms on the remarks of Sir Charles Wood, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Francis Baring, and others, in previous debates.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE.

Sir CHARLES WOOD opposed the motion; and averred that the subject had received the amplest discussion. It was debated for three nights; twenty-two gentlemen expressed their opinions on it; and at last the debate closed simply from the unwillingness of other persons to speak. As to the first resolution propounded by Mr. Herries, Sir Charles said, he could not of course pronounce himself in the wrong, nor should he meet it with a direct negative; the second, ill-timed, and in some respects mischievous, he should resist. Sir Charles defended the conduct of Government in temporarily suspending the act of 1844 and then referring the matter to a Select Committee, as the best that could be adopted under the circumstances. And it has been successful; the panic arose from the low state of the reserve in the Bank of England; that had risen to £8,250,000 on the 18th of December, before Parliament separated; and on Saturday last it was £9,600,000—a sum which places the ability of the Bank to meet every

possible demand upon it beyond all doubt. Mr. Herries's speech pointed at more than the temporary suspension of the act—and total repeal would be better than permanent suspension; but it would be inconsistent to come to a decision after the House had appointed a Committee of Inquiry, which was then sitting, and had not yet reported.

An immense debate ensued, partly on the suspension of the Bank Charter Act in October last, but also upon the general subjects of currency and banking. Alderman THOMPSON, in supporting the motion, mentioned that the Select Committee had met for business on the 4th of February, and on the 17th were still examining only the second witness.

Mr. HUDSON supported the motion.

Mr. MACGREGOR was compelled to consider that the Bank Charter Act of 1844 was not an act adapted to the wants of a great commercial country. He believed it was impossible for Parliament to regulate the expansion or contraction of mercury in the barometer. He knew no parts of the world for which the act was calculated, except a village in Holland, where the population had not increased for the last 600 years, and where no young couples married until their fathers and mothers died [laughter].

Mr. MASTERMAN and Mr. HUME also supported the motion.

Colonel THOMPSON opposed it:—

Having for thirty-seven years been something like an amateur on this question, he thought he might be considered as having an average right to give his opinion upon it on the present occasion. He understood it had been settled that there should not be any attempt to get up a currency debate, and that there was no idea of mooted the question of an inconvertible currency. Neither of these points, therefore, would he attempt to touch. The question, as he understood it, then, was whether the Government was or was not bound to keep an office for uttering Bank of England Notes to accommodate traders who found themselves in need of such assistance. It might be a rude comparison he was going to utter, but it struck him as a forcible one:—If any tradesman, or many tradesmen, who found themselves in danger of appearing in that awful list which was published in the *Gazette*, conceived the possibility of taking 1s. a head from every passenger on the Great Northern Railway, and carried it out into practice, was it not clear that the assistance which they thus received was taken from the rest of the community? [hear, hear.] So was it, he was afraid, when a tradesman meditated obtaining assistance for the relief of his wants from the purse or chest of the Bank of England. That was the ground on which he was disposed to rest the success or non-success of that measure. The act of 1844, if he understood it aright, meant an act for fending off, if he might use the word, all the demands of this kind which should pass beyond a certain rule considered by the Government to be one of discretion [hear, hear]. The question was, whether that rule should be given up or not. He had heard that the Government conceded the point, and that they had given up that rule. He doubted that statement, however, because he could see reasons besides an approbation of the law that might have guided them. It was somewhat difficult for a Government to resist the demands of men in distress. The present Government was not the only one that had been engaged in this practice. They were not responsible for its commencement, and therefore they were only to a partial extent responsible for its consequence [hear]. . . . He should wish to see but one bank of issue, and to let the others confine themselves to what appeared to him to be the legitimate objects of banking. But the great question was, whether the Government were right in endeavouring to maintain those barriers that now existed against every man who, finding himself in difficulties, should think it right to apply to the public purse for assistance.

Mr. MUNTZ supported, and Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed, the motion.

Mr. HERRIES, in his reply, said, he had never before witnessed a debate the speakers on which, with some exceptions, were all on one side of the question. Amongst all parties there was a growing feeling that the act of 1844 ought to be repealed. He did not seek for the repeal of the act, but for its suspension.

The first resolution was affirmed without a division. The second was negatived, by 163 to 122; majority, 41.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the bill to enable her Majesty to establish diplomatic relations with the court of Rome. It has been supposed by some that impediments exist to prevent the Sovereign of this country from establishing diplomatic relations with Rome. The doubt arises from an expression employed in the Bill of Rights and referred to in the Act of Settlement. Lord Lansdowne thought that the construction of those statutes showed their object to be to prevent any one occupant of the throne of these realms from being spiritually reconciled to the Court of Rome or holding spiritual communion with the Romish Church; but not to prevent diplomatic relations for political and temporal purposes. He adduced several instances to show that this country had had frequent diplomatic intercourse with Rome:—

Sir Robert Walpole entered into repeated communication with the Pope through the instrumentality of his brother Horace Walpole. At the time of the Hanoverian succession it was customary for this country to have a representative at Rome. At a later period, Sir John Cox Simpson, a member of Parliament, resided at Rome, and kept up negotiations, not only with the cardinals, but with the Pretender himself [hear, hear, hear], and his negotiations were attended with happy results. The Pope was a contracting party to the treaty of Vienna, and Lord Eldon, who was more opposed to the Catholic Church, placed the great seal to the compact [cheers]. Nay, more, when George IV. ascended the throne, the Pope sent him a congratulatory letter [hear]; and the Minister of the day not only acknowledged the missive, but thanked the Pope for his kind expressions. The letter was, however, recalled, and a messenger was sent off towards Italy to intercept it, but he was too late [laughter]. And might it not, therefore, be said that George IV. forfeited his crown by this act? [laughter].

There were numberless other instances on record of intercourse with the Papal See. The Pope has frequently applied for assistance from this country, and repeatedly received it, both in arms and counsel. If this kind of intercourse is to continue, as it must, it ought to exist under circumstances of greater legality and greater form, more under the observation and control of public opinion, rather than by those underground channels which are liable to every sort of objection and difficulty.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, characterising it as intended to repeal those two important acts of Parliament, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER, who supported the amendment, observed that Lord Lansdowne had omitted to point out the inconveniences that may arise from diplomatic intercourse; and he saw how easy it was to slide into the language of Popery from the use of the term "Sovereign Pontiff" in the bill; the Roman Sovereign has heretofore been styled "the Bishop of Rome," sometimes with the addition "commonly called the Pope."

The Bishop of ST. DAVID's regarded the question involved in the bill as one rather of legal technicality and political moment than of religion. He took occasion to compliment Pius the Ninth on his enlightened policy, and to exult in the brightening fortunes of Italy. He remarked that, if the title Sovereign Pontiff excited prejudice, it might be removed; and suggested further consideration respecting the reception of an ecclesiastical envoy from Rome in this country.

The Bishop of EXETER warmly opposed the bill. He protested against the principle, for the first time uttered in a British House of Parliament by a Protestant Bishop, that "Sovereign Pontiff" is an innocent expression; and suggested that it would be safer to submit the doubtful passage in the Bill of Rights to the interpretation of the twelve Judges, than to pass a measure fraught with danger, scandal, and alarm of every kind. He observed that, although Prussia and Russia send envoys to Rome, they receive no Romish envoy. He asked whether they were to see Rome raising her scarlet head at St. James's; and foresaw the possibility of intrigues by a Popish ambassador in this country to set aside the Protestant succession.

The Duke of WELLINGTON had at first heard of the bill with anxiety; but, with an amendment, he thought that it might very advantageously convert that irregular diplomatic intercourse which must take place into a regular intercourse. He had been assisted by Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and Lord Cottenham, that, although the penalties of *præmunire* had been abolished in many cases, the old acts declaring the supremacy of the Crown remained unimpaired; but he thought that a declaration to that effect in the bill would be satisfactory to the people of this country.

Lord STANLEY did not share all the Duke of Newcastle's apprehensions; but he had some other doubts and apprehensions, which he explained at great length; and he declared that though he should not oppose the second reading, he should expect modifications of the bill in Committee.

Lord REDESDALE consented to go into Committee. The Duke of RICHMOND and Lord ELDON opposed the bill altogether. It was defended by the Earl of ST. GERMANS and Earl GREY. Lord GREY stated that Ministers would adopt the "decided improvement" which the Duke of Wellington had suggested.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE having replied, the galleries were cleared for a division on the Duke of Newcastle's amendment; but it was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

On Friday, the House went into Committee on the bill. An amendment suggested by the Duke of WELLINGTON, substituting the title "Sovereign of the Roman States" for that of "Sovereign Pontiff," was adopted by Lord LANSDOWNE and the House.

The Earl of EGLINTON proposed an amendment prohibiting the reception of any ecclesiastic as the accredited Minister of the Pope in this country: a smart discussion arose. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that the right to refuse any Minister who might be distasteful to the Crown ought to be left, in the case of the Pope as in that of any other foreign sovereign, to her Majesty and the Government. The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the amendment could not be rejected without incurring the danger of grave consequences, and deprecated the presence of an ecclesiastic as the Pope's Nuncio in this country. Lord STANLEY and Lord BEAUMONT supported the amendment. The Earl of SHREWSBURY demanded perfect diplomatic reciprocity. The Duke of WELLINGTON suggested another amendment, leaving the question still open to the discretion of Government. At last the House divided; and Lord Eglinton's amendment was carried against Ministers, by 67 to 64. The bill then passed through committee.

On Monday the report was brought up and received.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on Friday night, the Premier made the financial statement; the House, on the motion of Sir CHARLES WOOD, Chancellor of the Exchequer, having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL prefaced his statement by declaring that indisposition made him feel unequal to the important task which he had that evening undertaken. He would confine himself to little more than simple statement, postponing argumentative discussion to future opportunities.

Lord John rapidly surveyed the commercial distress caused by the scarcity, the high price of corn, &c.; its effect on trade, on the social condition of the people, on the excise, and on the sources of the revenue generally. Mr. HURKISSON had remarked, in 1817, that after a great famine a falling off of ten per cent. in the revenue ought not to be made a subject of wonder. Lord John also reminded the House, that in the last statement made by Mr. Goulburn before he went out of office, he only took some of his estimates for three-quarters of the year to which his speech applied. That circumstance, with some others, had transferred £628,000 which ought properly to have been included in the expenditure of that year, to the expenditure of the following year, 1847-8; apparently augmenting a deficit which was really no more than £304,000. Lord John also took credit for the increase of revenue derived from the alteration of the sugar duties, which yielded £3,574,000 in 1845, and £4,414,000 in 1847. The balance sheet of the past year was presented on the 3rd of February, 1848. From that it appeared that there was an excess of expenditure over income during the last year of £2,936,683; but in that sum was to be included £1,525,000 granted for the relief of distress in Ireland, and £450,000, the remaining

China money, which was stopped at the Cape of Good Hope, on its road to England, and applied to the purposes of the Caffre war. The real excess would be £981,683.

Lord John recited the estimate made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the past year, and stated the produce, partly estimated for the remainder of the year to the 5th of April, 1848. The Customs, estimated to produce £20,000,000, had only produced £19,774,000; the Excise, estimated at £13,700,000, produced £13,340,000; Stamps, estimated at £7,500,000, produced £7,150,000; Taxes, estimated at £4,270,000, produced £4,340,000; Property-tax, estimated at £5,300,000, produced £5,450,000; Post-office, estimated at £845,000, produced £923,000; Crown Lands, estimated at £120,000, produced £60,000; Miscellaneous, estimated at £330,000, produced £325,000; the whole estimate, calculated at £52,065,000, had produced £51,362,060. Referring to some of the more important items, Lord John Russell stated that there had been an increase in the produce of duties on molasses, sugar, rum, and tobacco; but, on the other hand, there had been a decrease in the revenue derived from the duties on corn, timber, wine, malt, and spirits.

The estimated expenditure for the year ending on the 5th of April, 1848, was £51,576,000; but the excess on the Navy Estimates has been £185,000, on the interest on the Loan £280,000, and interest on Exchequer Bills £142,000. The expenditure actually voted for the year 1847-8, including several sums which were not contained in the budget, was £52,315,709; the estimated receipts to which he had alluded were £51,362,060; leaving a deficiency of £953,649.

Lord John stated the estimate of the revenue for the year commencing on the 5th of April, 1848, and ending on the 5th April, 1849—

Customs	£19,750,000
Excise	13,000,000
Stage-coaches	500,000
Stamps	7,300,000
Taxes	4,310,000
Income-tax	5,300,000
Post-office	900,000
Crown lands	60,000
Miscellaneous	300,000

making a total amount of £51,250,000. Taking the expenditure voted at £52,315,709, and the estimated receipt of revenue for the next year at £51,250,000, there would therefore be a deficiency of £1,065,709, that is on the supposition that the expenditure would be the same in 1848-9 as in 1847-8. But there was at present a sum of £245,500 due for the expenditure of the navy for the year ending in April 1847; there was also a sum of £1,100,000 to be paid for the expenses of the Caffre war; and taking these two sums, together with the deficiency which he had already mentioned, there would be a deficiency of £2,411,209.

Now he had been desirous to lay this condition of the finances at an early period before the House, in order that he might take it into the fullest consideration, and might resolve upon that course which was most fitting to the interests and the credit of the nation. Various courses were open to the House; and all he had to do was to state the course which appeared to the Government to be best; leaving it to be decided by the deliberate judgment of the House, whether what Ministers proposed was most fitting, or whether any other course would be more conducive to the welfare of the country.

It is obvious that deficiency must be met either by taxation or by great reductions in the army and navy. Extreme opinions had been expressed out of doors on the defences of the country. On the one hand, it had been stated that foreign powers, especially France, were making great preparations; that there might be war—invasion; and that our preparations were inadequate to meet this danger. On the other hand, it was said that there was every prospect of peace; that the inclinations of Foreign Powers were friendly; that invasion was most improbable; and that our naval and military estimates were extravagantly high. In stating the views of the Government on these discordant opinions, he wished to guard himself against the supposition that there was anything in the present state of our relations with France which threatened the rupture of peace. "Sir, no man in this House can be more persuaded than I am of the advantages to this country, to all the countries of Europe, to all the world—the advantages and benefits of peace. I am impressed, likewise, with the advantage to both those countries of friendly relations with France; and no one is more anxious than I am that the relations of these two powerful countries, both possessing representative and constitutional governments, both having had enough of what is called 'glory' to satisfy those who are most greedy for reputation, may henceforth be of the most amicable—I could wish them to be of the most intimate character" [cheers].

He wished to guard himself upon another point. A foreign writer, animated by the most kindly feelings towards England, had described the Duke of Wellington as having made a pamphleteering reply to the Prince de Joinville. Nothing could be more foreign to the intentions of the Duke of Wellington. Nothing had given that illustrious individual greater pain than the publication of sentiments which he had confidentially expressed to a brother officer. The Duke of Wellington, as was and is his duty, had communicated to the Government of the country that which he conceived to be a deficiency in our defences; but in so doing, nothing was further from his wish than to make any public appeal, or in any way to inflame or exasperate relations between England and other countries. No one could dispute, however, continued Lord John, that this country might be involved in war. Since the peace of 1815, disputes between this country, the United States, Russia, and France, had been allayed only by great forbearance on both sides. However tranquil, therefore, the atmosphere might be at present, there might be at any time an unforeseen storm; and he was the more convinced of that circumstance when he recollected that Mr. Pitt in 1792 anticipated a long continuance of peace. It must be borne in mind, that in the last three hundred years the elements on various occasions had been our friends, and expeditions against us, prepared with the most zealous care, had been defeated only by adverse winds. The science and skill of late years had enabled seamen to traverse the sea against winds and tides; and that circumstance might induce hostile powers to consider this country more open to invasion. Under a King who is a sincere lover of peace, since 1833, the active preparations and increase of the naval force of France had been very extensive. Lord John read returns to the French Chambers: the number of seamen had increased from 18,000 to 29,000; vessels at sea, from 153 to 216; steamers, from 66 to 120; the expenditure, from £2,280,000 to £3,902,000: the whole sum for the French army and navy in 1849 is £23,817,000. Several of the French steamers are of such a size that they each carry from 1,000 to 1,500 men.

Preparations have not been wanting on our side. Since 1835, we have increased the number of our seamen from 26,000 to 43,000 men; of our soldiers, from 100,991 to 133,769; and of our ordnance, from 8,252 to 14,194; making an increase of 60,321 upon our military force, in the whole. Besides, the late Government had organized 15,000 soldiers of the line as pensioners. The present Government have

formed a force of 9,800 men out of the workmen in the dockyards, who, as infantry and artillery, are in possession of, and know how to work, 1,080 guns. A plan has also been carried into effect for drilling and organizing the Coast Guard, and for keeping a supplemental force ready in case the services of the Coast Guard should be wanted elsewhere; which would supply a force of 6,000 men. Lord John showed that the charges of the army, navy, and ordnance, for the defence of the country, had increased from £11,730,073 in 1835 to £17,340,096 in 1847. Lord John then called the attention of the House to our condition as regards the navy. He proposed to make an increase of £164,000 upon the naval estimates; but of that sum only £70,000 would go to the real increase of our naval expenditure; £94,000 being for expenditure not naval. He read a letter of Lord Auckland to himself, describing in detail the various ships which he intended to keep in commission, and in different degrees of preparation, during the present year. It was proposed to have a reserve of steamers at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Cork, and Sheerness. To the marines would be added 1,500 men; 1,500 had been added last year. With regard to the defences of our ports and dockyards, their deficiencies had attracted the attention of the late Government, which had given orders for their examination. That subject had been too long neglected; but since the year 1844, £262,000 had been expended on the works for the defence of Portsmouth, Plymouth and Devonport, Pembroke, Sheerness, and the Thames; and they were now, in the opinion of the Duke of Wellington and the Master of the Ordnance, in a satisfactory state. Returning to the army, he said that, although Ministers did not propose to increase its force by a single man, yet the number of soldiers in the United Kingdom would be increased by the return this year of 5,000 men, if not more, from India; so that in the course of the summer he expected that we should have a force of 60,000 men in the British islands. As compared with the year 1835, this would be an increase of 20,000 men. The increase on the estimate for the army was £43,000 only. Government proposed to make a much larger increase in the Ordnance estimates. It was obvious that, while we could make a rapid increase in our infantry, we could not make an increase of our artillery in less than eighteen months or two years. It was therefore proposed to increase the grant for the ordnance by a sum of £245,000. The whole increase on the military, naval, and ordnance estimates would be £358,000.

There was another species of force, respecting which a measure would be laid before the House in the course of the present session. In considering the question of national defence, it is necessary to take into calculation the chance, however remote, of an enemy's landing on our shores; and in that case our force of 60,000 men would not altogether suffice to garrison the dockyards and other points of defence, and to supply troops for the field. In former times the country looked for defence to what was the favourite force of one of the greatest men the country ever produced, Lord Chatham—he meant the militia. There were, however, difficulties on that subject now which did not formerly exist. If you were to allow men to serve by substitute, it was probable, from the migratory habits of our labouring population, that the substitute would not be forthcoming when he was wanted; and if you were to refuse permission to serve by substitute, you would place parties under military service who had hitherto been exempt from it. He should propose a measure to meet those difficulties. "If it be practicable, I believe it to be right, as I am sure it is useful, to have a portion of our people trained to the use of arms, and capable, on the breaking out of hostilities, of being marched to any point at which their services might be required." If the House should come to the conclusion that a militia force was not desirable, then it must consider, next year, whether it would not be expedient to make an addition to the regular army of the country. He proposed, for the present, to take a grant of £150,000 to lay the foundation of this militia force.

Lord John stated the whole expenditure which he contemplated for the year ending the 5th of April, 1849, as follows:—

Funded Debt	£27,778,000
Unfunded Debt	752,600
	£28,530,600
Consolidated Fund charges	2,750,000
Caffre War	1,100,000
Naval excess	245,500
	1,345,500
Navy	7,726,610
Army	7,162,996
Ordnance	2,924,835
Miscellaneous	4,006,000
	21,820,400
	£50,351,000

Now, it would be idle and presumptuous to say that the country would at once return to a state of prosperity; yet they might look forward to an improved condition of commerce and manufacture. They might expect an improvement of income, and a diminution of expenditure occasioned by the Caffre war, which Sir Harry Smith said was now at an end. Lord John therefore thought that only a temporary increase of taxation would be required. He proposed that they should continue the Income tax, which would expire in April next, for five years, and increase its amount from 7d. to 1s. in the pound, or from 3 to 5 per cent for the next two years [loud ironical cheers]. Considering the distress of Ireland, and the efforts which its landlords and tenants are making to relieve it—though in justice we have a right to impose this tax upon Ireland as well as upon England—[loud cheers]—admitting fully the justice of that course, Ministers considered that this was not the moment—[bursts of laughter, cries of "Oh, oh!" and cheers from different parts of the House]. He begged honourable gentlemen to consider, that if they checked the exertions in Ireland they would check also the returning prosperity of the United Kingdom. He proposed to take the Property-tax exactly as it was proposed of late years, on the same principles as those on which it was proposed by Mr. Pitt, on which it was increased by Lords Grenville and Lansdowne, and on which it was imposed and defended in 1842 by Sir Robert Peel [laughter].

Lord John drew attention to the large reduction of duties which had taken place of late years on articles of consumption by great bodies of the people. There had been taken off taxes on salt, candles, coals, leather, beer and cider, glass, sugar, butter and cheese, grain and meal, amounting to £10,543,672 in late years; and the whole amount of annual taxes on articles of taxation taken off since the peace amounted to £39,705,341. The result of his scheme would be this: the expenditure being £54,596,500, and the income £51,250,000, he proposed to make up the deficiency by the increase of the Income-tax, which he estimated to produce £3,500,000; making a total income of £54,755,000. He also proposed to remit the highly injurious duties on copper ore, which were imposed in 1842, and produced £41,000. When those duties were remitted, he should have a surplus of income over expenditure, amounting to £113,000. In another year, he trusted that the surplus would be largely increased by the cessation of the expense occasioned by the Caffre war; and it might then be applied to the reduction of those taxes which press most heavily on the elastic

springs of industry. It was not in his power at present to propose any such reduction. He had taken that which some considered the odious path of duty; and he should conclude by expressing his conviction that, by adopting his suggestions, they would restore the commercial credit of the country, preserve the public faith unimpaired, and would run no danger of seeing the empire insulted or injured by any power whatever.

Lord John moved two resolutions, embodying his plan for augmenting the Income-tax; stating that he should take the sense of the House upon them on Monday next.

A long and desultory debate ensued. Almost all the speakers expressed dismay and reprobations. Mr. HUME asked whether they were all mad, that in a time of increasing distress among manufacturers they should propose increased taxation? He should undoubtedly propose reduction in our establishments to meet the excess of expenditure. Mr. BANKES, the Marquis of GRANBY, Mr. G. R. ROBINSON, and Mr. NEWDEGATE, saw in the disastrous state of the finances the result of free-trade. Mr. OSBORNE believed that if there had been a regularly organized Opposition, such a financial statement would never have been made—it would have been the death-warrant of any Administration: Sir Robert Peel was now avenged for Lord John's speeches against his Income-tax. Mr. Osborne thought they might have increased efficiency of national forces with their present expenditure. Sir BENJAMIN HALL hoped that the Income-tax would at least be more justly distributed. Colonel SIBTHORP was surprised at no amount of hypocrisy, duplicity, or tergiversation, from the Treasury bench. Mr. FRANCIS BARING could not concur in a proposition which recognised the Income-tax as a permanent impost; and he called the House to its duty of investigating the votes proposed by Government with somewhat more rigid attention to economy than had been the practice. Mr. DISRAELI effused one of his most animated criticisms on the formidable recurrence of a Whig deficit; on Sir Robert Peel's plausible professions that the Income-tax should be only temporary; on the result of the reformed Parliament—constantly increasing expenditure; on free trade, that great principle which inflicts five per cent. Income-tax upon us; on Mr. Cobden's perpetual peace, copied from St. Pierre, Rousseau, and Robespierre, that "apostle of perpetual peace," and followed by M. Cremieux's anticipation of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," the motto of the Jacobin banner.

Mr. COBDEN characterised Lord John's speech as a menace to France, and enforced the policy of reducing the establishments to the level of income by means of slashing retrenchments. His speech was especially animated and emphatic, but we have only room for an extract:—

I say it with the greatest regret, but I do not believe a speech has been made by any Prime Minister in this House, since the war, so calculated to do mischief to this country, and to others [loud Liberal cheers]. If I had alluded to France in such terms within the precincts of the Free-trade-hall at Manchester, such language, coming from me as an individual, might have passed for nothing; but when the noble lord the Prime Minister of this country turns to France, and adduces its warlike propensity as a reason of augmentation on our part, what is that but a menace? What is that but an incitement to hostility? [loud cries of "No," followed by Liberal cheering]. What is that but a threat that this country is making preparation? [renewed cries of "No," and applause]. I am not sorry to hear these cries of "No." I am anxious to give you, the representatives of England, an opportunity of disclaiming any such sentiments as those conveyed in the noble lord's speech [loud cheers]. But we must remember that we have to deal with a sensitive people, and that we cannot be too cautious [renewed cheers]. And here let me ask, what is the occasion for all this? [repeated cheers] Where is the indication of war? From what quarter are the hostilities described to-night to be looked for and expected? We were told in the Queen's speech that this country was at amity with every foreign nation [cheers]. It is time we asked this question, Does the language of the Sovereign convey the truth? If so, how can the language used to-night convey the truth? [cheers]. Where, I ask, is the danger to come from? Have the French been arming against us? We have no evidence of the kind. I know it is said that the French have been augmenting their navy [hear, hear]. Yes; and when that question comes before the House, I shall be prepared to show, from the speeches in the French Chambers, that your augmentations of the British navy have been the steady plea and excuse for this increase of the French force. But what are the facts? Why the noble lord himself told us the other night, that our fleet was double the size of the French fleet. Are the French then going to invade us, knowing we have a fleet double the strength of theirs? Who favours such a thing? Who is alarmed at the idea? Who's afraid of the French? Where are the people who express their fears, and pray you to afford them better protection? [great cheering]. Why, sir, I represent in this House the largest and most important constituency in the empire—a constituency consisting of a million of people—and I will be bound to say that there is not a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire where a meeting has not been held to disclaim all fear and all desire of protection, and to pray you not to augment your naval and military armaments. Why, in the West Riding there are thirty-six thousand electors, and I will venture to say, that not one member of this House will deny my statement, that the vast majority of those electors are entirely opposed to your present proposition [cheers]. I mention these facts with the greater satisfaction, that they may go forth to France and to Europe alongside of the Minister's address.

Mr. BRIGHT was equally plain-speaking:—

He had been ridiculed for having, on a former occasion, stated that this was a government of the middle classes. He could now tell them that, if they ceased to be a government of the middle classes, they would cease to be a government long. The middle classes had placed them where they were, not because of their merits, but because there was nobody else to take their place. They had come in by a lucky accident, and might get themselves out by their blunders. He had heard of an order of monks, that of La Trappe, who generally employed themselves in digging their own graves. He feared that the Government had entered the fraternity, as they were certainly digging their political graves by their present policy [hear, and a laugh]. He was satisfied that the Minister who thought to do in 1848, respecting taxes and armaments, what he had done in former times, would commit as great a blunder as ever Minister had made [hear, hear].

Some few speakers supported Lord John. Sir CHARLES

WOOD defended the ministerial scheme. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES extended to them the regis of his good-natured apologies. Sir ROBERT INGLIS gave his general concurrence.

In his defensive speech, Sir CHARLES WOOD declared his belief that, when the Income-tax was voted in 1845, no man really believed that there was any prospect of its being taken off; and as to the addition of two per cent. now proposed for two years only, he would not make any promise, as he did not wish to be taunted with it hereafter.

Lord PALMERSTON wound up the debate with a few pacific observations; inferring from the long duration of peace its still longer continuance.

The Committee voted £8,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund towards the supply granted to her Majesty; and ordered Lord John Russell's resolutions to be reported.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—SECRET COMMITTEE.

On Monday night the subject of the budget was renewed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on the motion for going into a committee of supply. He complained of the misapprehensions which had ensued consequent upon Lord John Russell's statement of Friday last, and denied that the Government entertained hostile intentions, but that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, they had determined, with a view of showing their real intentions to be unwarlike and economical, to propose the appointment of a secret committee to inquire into the expenditure of the army, navy, and ordnance, the inquiry to be proceeded with as soon as the parties who could give competent information on the subject could be summoned, and the necessary papers prepared on which to found it. But inasmuch as it was necessary for the public service, that certain sums on account of particular heads in the army and navy estimates should be voted—following the precedent of former occasions, he moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of supply for that purpose.

Mr. HUME was glad to hear that the speech of Lord John Russell was not a war speech; but if it was not to be considered warlike, its tone and temper were very much so. He held in his hand the balance-sheets for the years 1846 and 1848, the first drawn up by Mr. Cardwell, and the latter by Mr. Parker. The revenue in the first was £51,217,000—in the second £51,340,000. In both years the cost of collection was four millions—so that the whole taxation in both years was nearly fifty-six millions. He found, likewise, that the excess of income over expenditure was on the 5th of January, 1846, £3,850,000, and of expenditure over income on the 5th of January, 1848, £2,956,000. Such being the case, he had asked why Lord John Russell, with such a deficiency before him, would not consent to make reductions in our establishments. He had no wish to impede the public service; and he would therefore embrace the proposition just offered to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one condition, namely, that he would consent to take a supply for six weeks on account. At the close of that time the committee which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had just proposed would have made its report, and the House would be enabled to act accordingly.

A long discussion then ensued as to whether the proposed committee should be "secret" or "open," and eventually the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to go into the question, when he moved its appointment.

A renewed fire upon the Ministerial financial scheme was then opened by Lord DUDLEY STUART, Mr. WAKLEY, and others. The latter gentleman said, that his constituents had received the budget of Friday night last with astonishment, indignation, and disgust. He was convinced that the Government would not be able to carry a 5 per cent. property tax. It must be resisted at once, for, if it were once allowed to continue two years, what man in his senses could ever expect it to cease? If John Bull was disposed to bear this burden, he hoped that Government would give him more of it; for, if he were so stupid a brute, he ought to be punished for his stupidity.

Eventually Mr. Ward's motion for a grant of £245,010 to meet the excess of naval expenditure was withdrawn.

Mr. WARD then proposed three votes for the charge of wages, of victualling and of retiring pensions, amounting to £1,400,000, which, after some discussion, were granted. Mr. FOX MAULE then asked for £1,800,000 as a vote on account of the army estimates. Mr. OSBORNE considered this to be too much, and proposed as an amendment that the grant should be limited to £500,000. Mr. FOX MAULE said, that he asked for only a portion, not even for a moiety, of the usual vote. Mr. OSBORNE said that he should press his amendment to a division, but was subsequently persuaded to change his determination by Mr. Herries and Mr. Horsman. The vote was then agreed to, as was another grant of £500,000 for the pensioners of the army.

The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE.—On Wednesday, Mr. FREWEN asked whether Government intended to bring in a bill in the present session to give patronage to the see of Manchester. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, the subject was one to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had more than once had their attention turned, but there was no general plan proposed as yet. If any were proposed, it certainly would not be limited to the see of Manchester.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—Mr. Grantley Berkeley's return for West Gloucestershire was impugned on the score of defective qualification: on Wednesday the committee reported that he had been duly elected.

The Public Health Bill was read a second time on Monday, as was also, after some debate, the Passengers' Bill, its object being, to prevent a recurrence of the evils to which Canada had been exposed by the emigrants who had arrived in that country during the past year.

In the House of Lords on Monday, among other notices of motion, was one from Lord STANLEY for to-morrow, to call the attention of the Government to the first number of a newspaper published in Ireland under the title of the *United Irishman*.

ANDOVER ELECTION.—The SPEAKER acquainted the House, on Monday, that he had received a letter from the petitioners, complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Andover, stating it was not their intention to proceed with the same. The order for taking the petition into consideration was accordingly read and discharged.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—INCOME TAX.—Mr. HORSMAN, on Monday next, on motion for going into committee of supply, to move that on assenting to the re-imposition of the income-tax it is the duty of the House to render it more fair and equal in its operation, and especially to remove the very obvious injustice of imposing the same rate of duty on incomes derivable from personal exertion and on incomes derivable from realized property. Mr. BRIGHT, on the same occasion, to move that it is expedient to substitute for the present proposition of the Government for raising an increased revenue extension of the probate and legacy duties to real property. Sir B. HALL, on the same occasion, to move that the income-tax, if imposed, be extended also to Ireland.

SELECT LAW REPORTS, WITH A LAWYER'S COMMENT.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, SATURDAY.

MOON v. DURDEN.—This was an action on a wager, to which the defendant demurred on the ground that the action was put an end to by the operation of the statute 8 & 9 Vict., c. 109—the 18th section of which enacted,

"That all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, by way of or wagering, shall be null and void, and that no suit shall be brought or maintained in any court of law or equity for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing alleged to be won upon any wager, or which shall have been deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event on which any wager shall have been made."

The action had been commenced before the act passed, and the declaration being delivered after, the defendant raised the question whether the statute had a retrospective as well as a prospective operation. This point was keenly debated in the recent term, and time was taken to deliberate. The learned judges, however, were not able to come to a unanimous judgment, and accordingly they delivered their opinions at length and *seriatim*, commencing, as is usual in such cases, with the junior judge on the bench, Mr. Baron PLATT, who said that he thought the act was expressly framed to include existing as well as future actions, and he relied on the word "maintain" as indicating a step taken in maintenance of a cause already begun, and contradistinguished from the word "being," which was applicable entirely to the institution of a new action. He therefore thought that the defendant was entitled to judgment.—Barons ROLFE, ALDERSON, and PARKE, however, were of a totally different opinion, and preferred to abide by the general and safe rule, that new laws ought not to be applied to the past, but only to the future, unless the contrary be clearly apparent in the language of the Legislature or of the context. The plaintiff had a vested right to bring his action; and if the object of the act was to destroy such, there would have been some clause awarding compensation, as the 16th section did, to informers. The only conclusion to which these learned judges could come was, that the object of the statute was not retrospective, and that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

TYERS v. JONES.—Mr. BARON PARKE said this was a case which came before the court at the recent sittings on an alleged misdirection of Mr. Justice Wigham, who at the trial at Liverpool had rejected evidence tendered by the defendant, to show that by the custom of the tobacco trade all sales were effected by sample. The action was to recover the value of a quantity of tobacco sold by a broker to the defendant on account of the plaintiff, and the bought and sold notes being put in were general, and silent on the subject of samples; and the evidence was rejected on the ground that it went to contradict and vary the written contract. The court had taken time to consider this point, and had come to the conclusion that the rejection was erroneous, and that the rule ought to be made absolute for a new trial, as the evidence in question was not offered to vary or contradict the written contract, but to enlarge it and engraft on it an incident which by the custom of the port or trade was attached to all contracts. The rule must, therefore, be absolute; and if the evidence was given, and the custom proved, the plaintiff ought to tender a bill of exceptions to its reception, and so take the opinion of a court of error.—Rule absolute.

[It is gratifying to see that the important rule that men should be judged by the law under which they acted, and not by *ex post facto* laws, was sustained in this instance.

If the judges had not been more alive to this important constitutional rule than our legislature, the case might hereafter have been cited as authority for banishing some of our most able public writers upon an *ex post facto* enactment.

A mob of legislators—six hundred men under any circumstances are a mob—a mob of legislators, each with the power of floating his own crudity into an act of Parliament, would soon destroy the liberties of their country by their crude enactments, if it were not for the steady adherence of the judges to old and known rules of construction.

We are sometimes led to regret their narrowness, but if they were to avail themselves of the openings which loose legislation gives them to make laws instead of construing them, the country would soon find itself lost in a sea of contradictory legislation.

The next case shows how much legislative power is left to the judges, owing to the little deliberate thoughtfulness which is bestowed upon the language of our laws, and the care which the presiding judge has taken to draw attention to the grievous consequences which this law is likely to involve upon innocent persons, no parties to those acts which may involve them in ruin.]

[NISI PRIUS.—Before Sir F. Pollock, C.B., and a London common Jury.]

ANDREWS, ADMINISTRATRIX v. NAPIER.—COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIFE.—Mr. Gurney, Q. C., and Mr. Braddeley, were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Petersdorff and Mr.

Hawkins, for the defendant. This was an action brought under Lord Campbell's act (9 & 10 Vict., c. 93), to recover compensation for the defendant, under the following circumstances:—Upon a certain day in the month of August last George Andrews, the plaintiff's husband, who was a painter and plumber, was engaged painting the paddle wheel of the Northern Star steamer, which was lying moored in the river, opposite the London Docks. He was outside upon the paddle-box. On one side of the Northern Star was a coal barge, and on the other a steamer, called the Coleraine. The defendant's steamer, the Isle of Thanet, which was at the time upon a voyage from Margate, got into collision with the barge, which was sunk. For the plaintiff it was contended that the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendant's servants; that the Isle of Thanet, instead of keeping, as she should have done, to the north side of the river, came unnecessarily to the opposite side, which caused the collision. The barge, on being struck, dashed with violence against a piece of timber called "a fender," which was attached as a guard to the paddle-box of the Northern Star. The plaintiff's husband was struck in the middle, and so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards at Guy's Hospital, where he was taken immediately after the occurrence.—For the defendant it was urged that there was no evidence of negligence, and several witnesses were called to prove that the course taken by the Isle of Thanet was unavoidable. She had been herself immediately before struck by another steamer, which caused the deviation from her proper course.—The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages, £100 for the widow, and £25 for each of her three children.

[The owner of a boat, or a barge, or a carriage, or a waggon, may be ruined by some accident happening whilst his property is under the control and direction of his servant. What rule can be given for estimating the value of human life? and why should innocent persons be made to pay those damages? But beyond being answerable for the negligence of their servants, if a wilful carman, or bargeman, commits a felony involving human life, even though he does it wilfully, the master is to be ruined by such damages as an excited Jury may give.]

On Monday week, the case of *Shore v. Barnes* was heard by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council; the Archbishop of York sitting as one of the judges. The Reverend James Shore was a priest in holy orders of the Church of England, and officiated in Bridgetown Chapel till 1844; at which time he became a Dissenter. In that year Mr. Shore obtained the consent of the Duke of Beaufort, the proprietor of his chapel, to register it as a place of worship for Protestant Dissenters; and himself took the oaths prescribed by the act for the relief of Protestant Dissenting ministers. At the instance of the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. Shore was prosecuted, with the view of testing whether he was still amenable to the censures and discipline of the Church that he had sought to leave. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, by a sentence passed on Mr. Shore in June 1846, affirmed this principle, and admonished him against the offence of reading prayers or administering the eucharist according to the rites of the Church of England, as he had continued to do since his withdrawal from the National Church. Against this sentence the present appeal was brought; but at the very opening of the argument of the appellant's counsel, he was stopped, and the appeal quashed with costs, on the technical ground that it had not originated at the proper stage of the proceedings in the lower court.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—A case headed *Buron v. Denman*, in the Court of Exchequer, last week, has excited great interest. The plaintiff is a slave-owner in Africa, and the defendant the commander of one of the Queen's vessels of war, engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade. The action was brought to recover reparation for burning and destroying certain property, consisting of slave factories, bills of exchange, goods, chattels, and for the liberation of slaves contained in those factories. Several issues were raised, verdicts in nearly all of which were found in favour of the plaintiff.

THE CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MONDAY.—Last week we had a large meeting of the working-classes in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street. About a thousand were present; a penny was charged for admission. The object of the meeting was to protest against any increase in our war establishments, and against the calling out of the Militia; likewise to adopt a fraternal address to the people of France. Geo. Crawshaw, Esq. occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by John Priestman, Esq., Mr. R. H. Haggie, Mr. Jos. Gilmore, Mr. Geo. Charlton, Mr. E. Hill, Mr. West, Mr. T. P. Barkus, Mr. Peddie, and Mr. E. Grubb. The most perfect unanimity prevailed in the meeting as to the wickedness of war, and the foolishness, if not something worse, of the present war-cry. The expressed and unanimous feeling of the meeting was that the working-classes had no benefits from war, but otherwise. War to them was synonymous with increased taxes and burdens—that if the Government persisted in calling out the Militia, sooner than be forced into its ranks they would go to prison. An address to the people of France, expressing the fraternal feeling of the inhabitants of Newcastle towards the French nation, desiring them to forget old animosities, and hold out the hand of brotherhood to them; stating that the people of England had no interest in war, but rather in cultivating the arts of peace; that the cry of war was got up by a class, for class purposes; and desiring to express their sympathy with the reform movement going forward in France, reflecting as it did a similar movement going forward in this country, was adopted. The meeting was as substantial a testimony as could be given by the people of Newcastle against the war spirit. Although there was considerable discussion upon some of the minor details of the resolutions, the meeting was as one man that any increase of war force should be resisted by every constitutional means. The speakers took care to enforce the fact that this was another illustration of the necessity of a full, free, and complete representation of the people in the House of Commons. The most powerful illustration of the folly of Lord John Russell's war-speech, delivered on Friday night, was the circumstance of the whole of the morning papers of Saturday being laid upon the tables of all the news-rooms here before twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and that they were in Glasgow before three o'clock in the afternoon.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO SCOTLAND.—Arrangements are being made between the London and the North-Western, the Caledonian, and the Lancaster and

Carlisle Companies, to start an express train on the opening throughout of the Caledonian line. The train will commence running on the 1st of March, starting from London and Glasgow at nine o'clock in the morning, to reach each terminus at ten o'clock at night.—*Sun.*

ROBBERY AT THE BANKS.—Some eighteen months ago several robberies were committed at banks in the City by thieves who mingled with the customers at the counters: last week the plan was resumed, and too successfully; £600 in notes were abstracted from a bank-clerk's pocket-book, while his attention was momentarily engaged.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The gentry of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire, assembled last week, at the Bishop of Oxford's Palace, Cuddesden, and resolved to establish, in connexion with the Oxford Diocesan Board, an agricultural school for the sons of yeomen and farmers. The number of boys to be limited to 150, and the annual payment to be £25. The right of nomination to be with the contributors. A committee was formed, and upwards of £1,100 was subscribed.

FOOD FROM AMERICA.—A return, moved for by the member for Salford, shows that the amount of freight paid by the Government on donations of food from America, for the relief of the poor of Ireland and Scotland, in the course of the year 1847, was £41,725, while the amount of freight paid on corn transhipped for removal to Ireland was £948.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS BY POST.—The following instructions have been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"On and after the 21st of February inst. printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, colonial, or foreign), may be transmitted by the post within the United Kingdom at the following reduced rates of postage, viz.—

For each packet not exceeding 1 lb. in weight 0s. 6d.
Exceeding 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lb. 1 0
Exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 3 lb. 1 6

and so on; 6d. being charged for every complete pound, or for any additional fraction of a pound. Provided, however, that the following conditions be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2nd. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3rd. It must not exceed two feet in length. 4th. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover, or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet or its cover the proper stamps. If any or either of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects. To prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the Post-office may delay the transmission of any such packet for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him. The transmission of these packets is restricted to such as are sent between places within the United Kingdom, and by the post of any post town in the United Kingdom; and these instructions are not to extend to or interfere with the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, or of newspapers, or of packets sent to or from places beyond the seas."—*Times.* [The above regulation shows the indisposition of the Post-office officials to the circulation of knowledge. Unable to resist the progress of the age, they bring to bear upon the concessions they feel compelled to make all the restrictions of the old system; thus we have the absurd restriction that the parcel must consist only of one book or pamphlet. This effectually shuts out the advantage of the concession from the poor and the middle classes. The small-priced pamphlet and cheap publications are shut out. The rich and the well-to-do may call in aid the Post-office to carry the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews* to their drawing-rooms. The great publishers may, by its aid, absorb the profits of the local booksellers and small libraries; but though the drawing-room may have the advantage of sending for Macaulay's essays or Gladstone on Church and State, the cottager or the artisan cannot call it in aid to take in the *BUILDER*, or *CHAMBERS*, or any other publication within the power of his purse. The effect is to suppress, as to them, the advantages which steam and railways, and knowledge of machinery have offered to all, but which is shut out from them by Government regulations. The price, too, is excessive.—*Ed. Noncon.*]

NORFOLK AND NORWICH RELIGIOUS LIBERTY SOCIETY.—The first of the series of lectures in connexion with this society, was delivered to a crowded audience in the Assembly Rooms, Norwich, on Thursday, Feb. 3rd, by the Rev. A. Reed, on the "Statistics of Voluntaryism." The second lecture on the "Establishment and its Defenders," was delivered by Rev. T. A. Wheeler, on the 10th instant. The next lecture was to have been given by Mr. J. H. Tillett yesterday evening, subject, "Plain Facts for the People in relation to the tithes and revenues of the Church." The addresses have been published in the *Norfolk News*, but we have been unable to extract from them in consequence of the large demand upon our space.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES.—[Advertisement].—These Coffees have attained their great celebrity in consequence of their being selected from the best mountain growths, and possessing a rare combination of strength, richness, and mellowness of flavour. Hence many inquiries are made as to where they may be obtained. John Cassell has made very extensive arrangements for supplying agents throughout the kingdom with his coffees; and the public are respectfully informed, that their names and addresses will shortly be published. In the meantime, all persons, whether in trade and wishing to increase their business, or private individuals having a respectable connexion, will find it greatly to their advantage to secure this agency. There is little or no trouble attending it, as the coffees are weighed and packed in lead, ready for delivery, in quantities of from two ounces to one pound. Apply for terms, &c., to John Cassell, Budge-row, London.

GLEANINGS.

Among the importations lately made into London from Dantzic, are two packages of "geese breasts."

The Bay State girls, says the *New York Sun*, have woven 1,047,954 straw bonnets and braids within the last year, the value of which is 1,057,892 dollars.

The lawyers have got a puzzle prepared for them in Lancashire, a Bispham boor having shot a stuffed hare in mistake for a living one! Some rogues had stuck it under a bush to deceive him. His intent was felonious: is he punishable under the game-laws?

Twelve members of Parliament—Lords Ingestre and Ossulston, Sirs J. Trollope, J. Walsh, C. Burrell, J. Y. Buller, and Messrs. Spooner, Banks, A. Stafford, W. Miles, Conolly, and Herries—have presented an address to Lord G. Bentinck, containing "expressions of warm and grateful attachment."

It is stated upon good authority, says *Burritt's Christian Citizen*, that the man who cut the first tree in the wilds of Ohio is still alive. His name is Daniel Cushman. He resides on a small farm in Oneida county, New York State.

Frosts have lately had a very destructive effect on the rails of many of the Belgian railways. On the Charleroy to Namur line, upwards of 1,000 rails snapped in two in the course of a few days.

Sir Robert Peel has, it is said, transmitted to the Rev. J. H. Unwin the sum of £10 towards the expenses of the recent repairs of the Independent Chapel at Bellthorn.—*Blackburn Standard.*

The *Cape Frontier Times* (Dec. 9) contains the following advertisement:—"Lion's Skin.—Will be sold on the market to-morrow morning, a pretty considerable fine specimen of the above. It measures eleven feet from the olfactory organs to the posterior extremity of the spinal column. Whatever sum it fetches beyond £10 will be given towards the erection of an hospital for the insane."

It is stated that farmers in Gloucestershire are purchasing moles by hundreds, and turning them out on their arable lands! Scores of the destructive wire-worm have been found in the stomach of a dissected mole.

The consumption of horse-flesh as human food is increasing rapidly in Berlin: in January 147 horses were killed for the purpose, producing about 61,000 pounds of meat. The horses are old worn-out animals.

Such is the extent to which vineyards have been planted in New South Wales that a single landowner, Mr. M'Arthur, has made in one year 17,000 gallons of wine, some of which, when bottled, has been sold for 20s. a dozen at Sydney.

The celebrated Jesuit Padre Ryllo has been murdered, along with six companions, by the natives of Nubia, near the frontiers of Abyssinia.

A MINE OF GUANO IN ENGLAND.—The *Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* announces the important fact that beds of fossil phosphates—the most fertilizing of manures—have been discovered in Surrey along the lower edge of the chalk formation.

Nails of the best quality for shoeing horses are said to be made from old wire ropes.

The largest forest set apart for red deer which exists in Scotland is the forest of Atholl, where 100,000 English acres are given up to them.

The *Countess of Newbrough*, Mr. C. W. Strickland, and Mr. M. Favell, have been elected *Fellows* of the Royal Horticultural Society!

Lord de Freyne employs 1,100 persons daily in the improvement of waste lands in Roscommon.

The trial of Mr. Gutteridge, charged with libelling the Bishop of Manchester, will take place at the Warwick Assizes in March.

The following maxim of genuine Christian philosophy is attributed to Abd-el-Kader:—"The other world is as to this like the east to the west. We cannot approach the one without turning away from the other."

VOWS AT SEA.—An Irishman and a German being at sea together during a storm, vowed each a purse of gold to the shrine of the Virgin. The generous Irishman complied with his promise as soon as he landed, and, meeting with his more wary friend, inquired if he had done the same. "Nix," replied the German, "And what do you think will become of you when you go to sea again?" asked Pat. "If te Wargin ketches me to sea again (said the German), I will give her leaf to plow te masts out of te ship."

The late Mr. G. B. Whittaker, of Ave Maria-lane, bookseller and publisher, has left £50,000 of personal property, besides considerable property in land.

INDIGNITIES TO "PUNCH."—A French official the other day tore the wrapper from a packet of perfidious English sandwiches, and exhibiting the well-known picture of the long-nosed philosopher and his dog, ejaculated, with patriotic firmness, "*Ponche n'entre pas.*"—*Daily News.*

Several distinguished visitors (says the *Gaiety Vindicator*), have been at Parsonstown Castle with Lord Ross, making astronomical observations. The weather has not been as favourable as could be wished, but the Leviathan telescope continues in perfect order, and at each trial of its power new wonders are discovered.

AGITATION OF TRADESMEN.—The difficulty which certain of the tradesmen of this city have encountered in getting in their debts, has caused them to hold a meeting with a view to adopting means to remedy the evil.

DANCING CLERGYMEN.—The *Northampton Herald* states that the "Warwickshire Hunt Ball" took place at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 15th of January, and gives the names of no fewer than seventeen clergymen who were present, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

KNITTING STOCKINGS BY STEAM.—A number of influential inhabitants of Ipswich have introduced into that town an important branch of industry likely to give employment to a large number of persons. In Carr-street machines are now at work at knitting stockings by steam. The work is done with beautiful accuracy. One young person can attend to three machines, and each machine will knit one stocking in three hours.—*Daily News.*

An old maid of Hereford has left from £4,000 to £5,000 towards paying off the national debt!

DOMESTIC HINTS.—Manage your housekeeping without talking too much about it. Stone blue and flannel will make white satin shoes look nearly new, if rubbed after with crumbs of bread. An economical man never puts his hat down on the crown. A tight boot or shoe goes on much easier when thoroughly warmed by turning the soles to the fire. We find a piece of soft wash-leather the best

thing for wiping pens; there is always a degree of face in the smoothest cloth. If the mistress of a family arranges her domestic avocations judiciously, she will find an hour to spare most days for visiting the poor in her neighbourhood; and by prohibiting waste of any description, she will be enabled to spare some trifling comforts to alleviate the misery of those in want of food and clothing. The poor suffer much in the winter. Sympathy cheers them in some degree. To be economical in the use of coals you should put them on in the centre of the grate as much as possible; they throw more heat than an extended fire.—*Sketches from Domestic Economy.*

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT UPON THE DAVY LAMP.—The Rev. W. Thorp produced at the meeting of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding, on Thursday last, at Huddersfield, a most important desideratum, by which it is hoped the lives of the poor operatives employed in our coal mines may be more effectually preserved. The chief improvements in Mr. Thorp's lamp are, that it gives five times as much light as the old lamp, by means of an argand burner, and thus doing away with the plea for neglecting it, and a principal cause of all the accidents. The removal of the gauze frame from the lamp to obtain more light is perfectly safe, under all circumstances, and remedies every one of the defects which existed in the old one.

At a recent sale of autographs by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Bishop Percy, in 1800, respecting "Border Ballads," was sold for 50s. Nell Gwynne's receipt for her quarter's allowance of £500 (Aug. 1648) was sold for 44s.

MONEY AND MANNERS.—In a case, tried at Walsingham, on Saturday, a boy was interrogated by the judge,—"Do you call Mr. Hall master?" "No," replied the boy. "Then do you call your brother master?" said the judge. "Yes, sir, when we are for my pay!"—*Darlington Times.*

THE PENNY POSTAGE.—In the year 1839, the number of letters which passed through the post-office was in round numbers 76,000,000; in 1840, the first year after the introduction of the penny postage, the number had increased to 169,000,000, being an increase of 123 per cent.; last year (1847), the number amounted to 322,000,000, or an increase of 325 per cent. upon that of 1839.—[Proving Rowland Hill's predictions to the letter!]

It is said that 1,600 copies of Warren's new novel, *Now and Then*, were subscribed for the first day it was offered to the trade.

JOHN WESLEY'S JOURNAL.—Amongst other curious manuscripts found in the library of the late Dr. Holme, is a journal of John Wesley's early travels and labours, in the hand-writing of the author.

O'CONNELL.—The Agitator was dining with a party at the house of General —, when intelligence was received of the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill by the Lords. He immediately turned round to the gentleman who sat next to him, and who is still living, and observed, "Now," (as much as to say, as that stalking-horse will no longer suffice) "we must have the poor against the rich." Is the Archbishop of Tuam's letter a continuation of the procedure?

Amongst the various inventions which have lately been patented is one termed a "traveller's door fastener," which is composed of two small metal plates formed into a wedge by the insertion of a piece of wood between them, while the under plate is fitted with two small spikes that catch the floor. The sharp end of the "fastener" is thrust under the door, and is more firmly fixed by every attempt to enter the room, while a cord carried to the bedside enables a person lying in bed to withdraw the wedge and thus admit a visitor.

BIRTH.

Feb. 14, at East Grinstead, Surrey, whilst under the influence of chloroform, the wife of Mr. JOHN MANON NEALE, minister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Ponder's-end, Middlesex, by Mr. J. Lockyer, minister, Mr. NEWTON to Miss E. NORTON, both of Tottenham.

Feb. 18, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by Mr. G. R. Miall, Independent minister, of Ullesthorpe, Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS to Miss EMMA MIALL, both of Leicester.

DEATHS.

Jan. 22, at his residence in Dublin, aged 71, Mr. WILLIAM COOPER, many years pastor of the Independent church assembling in Plunket-street, in that city. He made a noble stand against Popery throughout Ireland. His youthful eloquent sermons to the Jews, preached in Zion Chapel, Whitechapel, London, from 1796 to 1804, may be in the recollection of some of his early friends. For the last eighteen years he was laid aside from public life through paralysis. His end was peace.

Feb. 8, aged 34, at the residence of J. Hodgson, Esq., Waterlooterrace, Waterloo, near Liverpool, ELIZABETH ROW, third and beloved daughter of Mr. J. GIFFORD, of the Strand.

Feb. 11, at Augley, Cranbrook, Kent, Rear-Admiral the Hon. JAMES WILLIAM KING, aged 65.

Feb. 13, at Beauvale Abbey, aged 72, Mrs. FLINT, for many years a beloved and consistent member of the church at Moor-green, Notts.

Feb. 15, after only four days' illness, aged 36, Mr. FREDERICK REID, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, youngest son of the late W. Reid, Esq., of Peckham-rye.

Feb. 17, at his residence, 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, in the 72nd year of his age, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, printer, author of "Typographia," &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, February 18.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Hackney-road.
Ramoib, Cwmfelin-monach, Carmarthen.

BANKRUPTS.

BERCHAM, WILLIAM PAIN, Hawkhurst, money scrivener, March 2 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Palmer and Co., Bedford-row.

BENTLEY, JOHN, 80, St. John-street-road, March 1 and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Stevenson, Sun-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

BIRCH, JOHN, Nottingham, grocer, March 3 and 31: solicitor, Mr. J. Bowley, Nottingham.

BIRKBECK, JAMES, Manchester, hackney-coach proprietor, February 29, March 22: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple; and Mr. W. Keating Taylor, Manchester.

BROCKLEHURST, JOHN, 177, High Holborn, lamp manufacturer, February 25, March 21: solicitor, Mr. John Edwards, 61, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road.

CHALLENGER, CHARLES JAMES, Bristol, dealer in salt, March 6, April 3: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Hartley, Bristol.

CRUIKSHANK, PETER, Ardwick, coal dealer, March 4 and 22: solicitors, Messrs. Mitten and Co., 23, Southampton-buildings, London; and Mr. Oswald Moseley, Manchester.

DARLING, RALPH, Darlington, miller, February 25, April 7: solicitors, Messrs. Wild and Co., 21, College-hill, London; and Messrs. Wilson and Faber, Stockton.

FERRIS, JAMES JACKSON, and FERRIS, ROBINSON, Durham, drapers, February 21, April 3: solicitors, Mr. H. J. Marshall, Durham; and Mr. W. L. Harb, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FOY, HENRY GULLEY, Taunton, surgeon, Feb. 28, March 23: solicitors, Messrs. Reeves and Son, Taunton; Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. C. H. Turner, Exeter.

GARTON, GEORGE, Sheffield, stock-broker, March 3 and 31: solicitors, Messrs. W. and H. Rodgers, Sheffield; and Messrs. Rodgers and Co., Cheap-side, London.

GREGORY, JOHN BIRCH, Birmingham, straw plait dealer, February 26, March 25: solicitors, Mr. J. Powell, Birmingham; and Mr. C. Stanley, 11, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London.

HENDERSON, FRANCIS BLAIR, Liverpool, ironmonger, February 29, March 22: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London; Mr. Woodcock, Harlingdon; and Messrs. Francis and Co., Liverpool.

MARTIN, RICHARD, Tavistock, tanner, February 28, March 22: solicitors, Mr. J. E. Elworthy, Plymouth; Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street, London.

MARTIN, ROBERT, Plymouth, ale merchant, March 6, April 12: solicitors, Mr. W. Lavers, jun., Plymouth; Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Kedell and Co., 34, Lime-street, London.

PACKER, JOHN, Cheltenham, quarryman, March 2, April 3: solicitors, Mr. Lindo, King's-arms-yard, London; and Mr. J. Packwood, Cheltenham.

PATERSON, ALEXANDER MAC NAUGHTAN, WALKER, JOHN, BOYDELL, JAMES, and ROGER, CHARLES BLANEY TREVOR, Kingwinford, Staffordshire, ironfounders, March 4 and 11: solicitors, Mr. W. B. Collis, Stourbridge; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

PAYNE, THOMAS, Falkingham, licensed victualler, March 3 and 31: solicitor, Mr. J. Bowley, Nottingham.

RAYMENT, JOHN SAUNDERS, 16, Thomas-street, Millwall, builder, February 25, March 31: solicitor, Mr. Wallis, New Broad-street, City.

SCOTT, JAMES, 369, Strand, Chemist, February 25, March 31: solicitor, Mr. Lewis, New-inn.

SMITH, JOHN EDWARD, BEARD, JAMES RAIT, and SMITH, RICHARD TEW, 111, Cheap-side, warehousemen, February 25, March 31: solicitor, Mr. Hensman, Basing-lane, City.

STRINGER, STEPHEN, 20, Northumberland-street, New-road, coach plater, March 2 and 28: solicitor, Mr. S. Abrahams, 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

TOWNLEY, JERU, Manchester, commission agent, March 3 and 23: solicitors, Mr. G. Bower, Tokenhouse-yard, London; and Messrs. Joyson and Bromley, Manchester.

WESTBROOK, CHARLES, Stafford and Shifnal, shoe manufacturer, March 1 and 29: solicitor, Mr. W. Bowen, Stafford.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE, Edinburgh, tea dealer, February 23, March 15.

FEARN, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, leather merchant, February 24, March 16.

HALL, ROBERT, Edinburgh, grocer, February 22, March 13.

LAING, ROBERT, Edinburgh, paper manufacturer, February 22, March 15.

STIRRAIT, DAVID, jun., Glasgow, merchant, February 21, March 13.

WRIGHT, JAMES, Strathblane, wright, February 24, March 16.

DIVIDENDS.

William Chappelow, jun., 107, Jermyn-street, saddler, first div. of 4s. 8d. in the pound; at 13, Birch-lane, February 21, and two following Mondays—William Bennett and Henry Selby Reeve, of the London-road, Southwark, victuallers, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Matthew Chrone Johnstone, of Lamb's Conduit-street, linen draper, first div. of 2s. 11d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Michael John Stone, Abingdon, grocer, first div. of 8s., proportion of the first div. of 10s. on new profits; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—William Gibb, of Alnwick, carrier, second and final div. of 4d.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—James Hudson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, marine store dealer, first div. of 15s.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Robert Greenham, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 5s.; at 53, South John-street, Liverpool, any Thursday.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Ebberly Chapel, Randwick.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

PARKER, THOMAS, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.

SUTTON, CHARLES ROBE, Whitelesea, corn merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM, Colne Water-side and Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 3 and 24: solicitors, Messrs. Cragg and Jeyes, 22, Bedford-row, London; Mr. J. Cowburn, Settle; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

BATTEN, WILLIAM, and MARSHALL, ALEXANDER, 4, Ship Tavern-passage, Gracechurch-street, cheesemongers, March 1, April 5: solicitor, Mr. J. M. Cooper, Old Cavendish-street.

BEDDOE, SAMUEL, West Bromwich, linen draper, March 4 and April 11: solicitors, Mr. H. Holland, Birmingham; and Mr. T. B. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BULLMORE, WILLIAM, 28, Clerkenwell-close, and 17, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, gold and silver wire drawer, March 2, April 7: solicitors, Messrs. Wadson and Co., Austin-frirs.

DAVIS, WILLIAM, Lock's-bottom, Kent, brewer, March 3, April 1: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

DUNN, ROBERT, Devonport; Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury, London.

EWENS, WILLIAM DANIEL, Broadwindsor, Dorsetshire, butter merchant, March 7 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Prout, Bridport; Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Brace and Co., Surrey-street, Strand, London.

GODDARD, JOHN, Outwell, Norfolk, carpenter, March 3, April 4: solicitors, Mr. Hensman, Basinghall-lane; and Mr. Ollard, Upwell.

GOODWIN, JOSIAH, Birmingham, newspaper proprietor, March 1, April 5: solicitors, Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham; and Messrs. Holme and Co., New-inn, London.

HANNAH, WILLIAM, Liverpool, apothecary, March 10 and April 11: solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry, London; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Bury, provision dealer, March 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., 1, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. J. H. Law, Manchester.

JONES, THOMAS SIMON, Wrexham, grocer, March 8 and 27: solicitors, Mr. Philpot, jun., Montague-street, London; Mr. Hughes, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

MAYLER, WILLIAM, formerly of Chester, but now of Liverpool, licensed victualler, March 7 and 27: solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's-inn, London; and Mr. Bradley, Liverpool.

OLDFIELD, JAMES PETER, Liverpool, commission merchant, March 10 and April 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sweeting and Co., Southampton-buildings, London; and Mr. Whitley, Liverpool.

ODDY, GEORGE, jun., Dudley-hill, Yorkshire, innkeeper, March 9, April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Westmoreland and Taylor, Wakefield.

SKEMP, WILLIAM, Bideford, draper, March 6 and 30: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Kedell and Co., 31, Lime-street, London.

STREATFIELD, WILLIAM CHAMPION, 30, Cornhill, underwriter, March 7 and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers, City.

TAXNER, WILLIAM, and WARD, JOHN, Leadenhall-place and Leadenhall-market, leather factors, February 29, April 11: solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Swithin's-lane.

TURPIN, WILLIAM, late of Metley, Yorkshire, builder, March 4 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stewart, Gray's-inn, London; Mr. Turner, Rothwell; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

WHITTER, TRISTRAM WALROND, Cullumpton, and Sampford Peverell, Devonshire, lime burner, March 7 and 30: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Kedell and Co., 31, Lime-street, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BRIDGE, JAMES, Glasgow, coal merchant, February 25, March 17.

CHALMERS, WILLIAM, Perth, commission agent, February 28, March 29.

CROSBIE, BENJAMIN, and CROSBIE, JOHN, Edinburgh, ale merchants, February 28, March 30.

DICK, WILLIAM, Dryburgh Mains, banker, February 29, March 28.

DICK, ROBERT, and DICK, GEORGE, Edinburgh, merchants, February 28, March 27.

HAMILTON, JOHN, Blackland-mill, merchant, February 28, March 29.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant, February 28, March 20.

JAMIESON, ALEXANDER, Stirling, upholsterer, February 26, March 18.

MACINDOR, JOHN, and BELL, ROBERT, Glasgow, commission agents, February 28, March 20.

MCLEOD, MURDO, Glasgow, commission agent, February 26, March 18.

MACARTHUR, JAMES, Glasgow, merchant, February 29, March 21.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, Glasgow, fruit merchant, February 25, March 17.

DIVIDENDS.

Abraham Henry Chambers, New Bond-street and South Molton-street, banker, second div. of 4s. 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, February 26, and two following Saturdays—Thomas Carter, Reading, jeweller, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, February 26, and two following Saturdays—William Quincey, 115, Old-street, St. Luke's, tin plate worker, second div. of 8d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, February 26, and two following Saturdays—John Rawlins, Foley-place, coachmaker, first div. of 4s. 11d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, on any Wednesday—James Inray, Old Fish-street-hill, and of the Minorities, chart seller, third div. of 3d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, on any Wednesday—John Holmes Shanklin, Liscard, landing waiter, third div. of 1s.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, on any Thursday—George Baker, Newport, Monmouthshire, baker, a div. of 2s. 6d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—Edward Joseph Staples, Bristol, surgeon, a div. of 5s.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—James Andrews, Llantrissant, grocer, a div. of 2s. 9d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—John Judd, Brynmawr, shopkeeper, second dividend of 5d. in the pound, together with the first dividend of 4s. on new profits; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—Edward Cowcher, Bath, apothecary, first dividend of 11d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—James Collins, and John Collins, Bath, jewellers, first dividend of 1s. 11d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—Charles Malpas, Manchester, victualler; first div. of 7d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, on any Tuesday—George Shuffelbotham, late of Macclesfield, coach builder, first div. of 2s. 10d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, on any Tuesday—Thomas Bowser, Morpeth, draper, first div. of 12s. 6d.; at the Royal-arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday—William Ferguson, Liverpool, tea dealer, second div. of 9d.; at 53, St. John-street, Liverpool, on any Tuesday—William John Ward, Bermondsey-street, wine merchant, final div. of 5d.; at 1, Guildhall-chambers, on any Wednesday—Isaac Aldebert, Charles Christian Becher, and James Hargreaves, Copthall-buildings, merchants, div. of 1d.; at 1, Guildhall-chambers, on any Wednesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89
Otto for Account ..	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89
3 percent. Reduced ..	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89
New 3½ percent.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	89½
Long Annuities ..	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9
Bank Stock ..	—	200	201½	—	—	199
India Stock ..	245	—	242	241	240½	242½
Exchequer Bills ..	23 p	24 p	23 p	23 p	27 p	27 p
India Bonds ..	18 p	18 p	18 p	6 p	—	8 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	87	Mexican ..	17
Brazilian ..	83	Peruvian ..	34½
Buenos Ayres ..	37½	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	81
Columbian ..	16	Ditto converted ..	20
Danish ..	79	Russian ..	107½
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	53	Spanish Active ..	20
Ditto 4 per cents ..	81	Ditto Passive ..	4½
French 3 per cents ..	77½	Ditto Deferred ..	17½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	—	London & Croydon Trunk ..	—
Blackwall ..	5½	London and Greenwich ..	8½
Bristol and Exeter ..	—	Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	76
Eastern Counties ..	15½	Midland Counties ..	115½
Eastern Union ..	—	Ditto £40 Shares ..	45½
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	41	Manchester and Birm'g ..	—
Great North of England ..	232	Midland and Derby ..	89
Great Western ..	101½	Norfolk ..	83
Ditto Half ..	58½	North British ..	26½
Ditto Fifths ..	—	South Eastern and Dover ..	31½
London & North-Western ..	147	South Western ..	52½
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	—	York and Newcastle ..	34
London and Brighton ..	36½	York and North Midland ..	74

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Feb. 21.

We had but a small show of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, and good dry samples were taken off readily by the millers at the prices of this day se'night, but inferior damp qualities very dull sale and rather cheaper. There was rather more demand for good Foreign Wheat, but no improvement in prices. Flour dull but not cheaper. For Barley there were but few buyers, though the best samples were offered 1s. to 2s. lower. Malt sold heavily and cheaper. Peas and Beans went off very slowly, particularly white Peas, and all on lower terms. The Oat trade continues dull, the buyers looking for Foreign supplies, and prices have declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. per qr. since Monday last. Scarcely any thing yet doing in Cloverseeds. No alteration in Linseed Cakes. The current prices as under.

Wheat, Red ..	42 to 50	Peas, Hog ..	36 to 40
Fine ..	43 to 52	Maple ..	38 to 41
White ..	42 to 49	Boilers ..	42 to 51
Fine ..	46 to 55	Beans, Ticks ..	30 to 32
Flour, persack (Town) ..	42 to 47	Pigeon ..	38 to 40
Barley ..	25 to 32	Harrow ..	33 to 36
Malt ..	31 to 33	Oats, Feed ..	19 to 21
Malt, Ordinary ..	50 to 54	Fine ..	24 to 26
Pale ..	52 to 57	Poland ..	22 to 24
Rye ..	30 to 32	Potato ..	24 to 26

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR FEB. 17.

Wheat ..	51s. 2d.	Wheat ..	52s. 11d.
Barley ..	30 9	Barley ..	30 11
Oats ..	20 7	Oats ..	20 11
Rye ..	32 6	Rye ..	30 8
Beans ..	38 5	Beans ..	39 3
Peas ..	42 9	Peas ..	44 9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat ..	51s. 2d.	Wheat ..	52s. 11d.
Barley ..	30 9	Barley ..	30 11
Oats ..	20 7	Oats ..	20 11
Rye ..	32 6	Rye ..	30 8
Beans ..	38 5	Beans ..	39 3
Peas ..	42 9	Peas ..	44 9

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 21.

Middles and Hams scarcely varied in value or demand. Lard not in free sale, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household loaf, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—The better descriptions of Hops have a limited inquiry, at about last week's currency; other sorts are heavy, and a shade in favour of the buyer.

Mid. and East Kents 65s. to 112s.
Weald of Kents 65s. to 70s.
Sussex Pockets 62s. to 67s.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Friday.—The Cotton market has been exceedingly dull. The demand continued good from the trade in the early part of the week, but since Tuesday the inquiry has become more limited, and the prices of American have given way 1d. per more limited, and the prices of American have given way 1d. per lb.; other kinds are without change. The sales of the week have been 21,840 bales, of which 1,900 American and 500 Surat have been taken for speculation, and 850 American, 150 Surat, and 650 Madras for export. The quotations for fair Cotton are—Bowed, 5d.; Mobile, 5d.; Orleans, 5d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were very limited—327 bales, of which 266 were from the Cape of Good Hope. The public sales of Wool have been in daily progress since our last, and have gone off satisfactorily at the advance previously noticed.—Leeds, Feb. 18.—There has been a little more activity in the British branch of trade during the past week. The London Colonial Wool sales continue to be very numerous attended, and the prices since obtained have established the advance reported in our last.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Our market, from the unwillingness on the part of the chandlers to increase their stocks at present rates, has ruled heavy since our last report, and prices have declined fully 1s. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 52s. 9d. per cwt. For forward delivery, scarcely a transaction can be noticed. Town Tallow, 53s. 6d., nett cash; rough fat, 3s. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 15d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3¾d. to 3½d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Downs, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 2d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Feb. 19.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 52s. to 72s. | Clover 72s. to 94s.
Straw 24s. .. 28s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Feb. 21.

Hetton's, 18s. 9d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Lambton's, 18s.; Tees, 18s.; Wylam, 15s.; East Hetton's, 13s. 9d.; Richmonds, 14s. 3d. We have had a very large supply of Coals this month; considerably more than equal to the demand. Factors were compelled to submit to a reduction of 1s. Having ships on demurrage—unless we have a change in the weather—we may expect Coals lower. Ships from last day, 318; fresh arrivals, 57; total, 370.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—830 hhds., including 115 hhds. Barbadoes, at auction, have been sold at full rates. The public sales amount to 1,488 bags Mauritius, that sold steadily at 35s. 6d. for low to good grey and yellow. 4,400 bags Bengal, chiefly sold at rather lower rates, viz.: good middling to good white Benares 42s. to 44s. per cwt.; low to middling 39s. to 41s. 6d.; grainy descriptions, good to fine white, 50s. to 51s. 6d., brown 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt. 1,000 bags damaged Manila brought 36s. 6d. to 37s.

COFFEE.—The market was very flat to-day, and of 1,200 bags, 40 casks Plantation Ceylon, and 1,100 bags Costa Rica offered, only 200 bags of the Ceylon sold at 60s. 6d. to 63s. 6d., for middling, and a few lots of the Costa Rica, at 32s. to 34s. per cwt., for good ordinary palish.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. CHEYNE'S COUGH AND PULMONIC LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES are the most pleasant and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of Coughs. To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or a redundancy of phlegm, they give instant relief, by causing free expectoration. They arrest, in its incipient stages, that fearful result of our variable atmosphere—consumption; and for diseases of the pulmonary organs, a more safe and salutary remedy cannot be applied. For aged persons they are invaluable; and none, whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold, ought to be without them. They afford relief in every case of cough, and, where there is no physical disorganization, they will effect a cure.

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Many persons suffer greatly from the irritation produced on the mucous membranes of the Trachea, the Bronchial vessels, and the air-cells of the lungs, by the inhalation of cold, damp, or foggy atmospheres. These membranes are far more sensitive in some persons than in others. Hence, under sudden alternations of heat and cold, or on the approach of the slightest change in the external air, a tickling, painful cough, and laboured respiration, is sure to ensue, and if neglected, to prove fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges will prove of eminent service, strengthening the lungs to resist the effect of sudden changes, by blunting the acrimony of the humours, and by allaying the irritation which produces that painful spasmodic effort, familiarly termed coughing.

HOARSENESS.

This most unpleasant, painful, and disqualifying result of taking cold, may be removed by the use, even for a short time, of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. Hence, public speakers, singers, &c., will find them of peculiar advantage.

ASTHMA.

This painful disease of the lungs may be greatly mitigated in its effects by the use of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. In cases of moist asthma, they will prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration; and in cases of dry, or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented, or most materially relieved.

TO ATTENDANTS ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Nothing can be more annoying to a congregation than to have persons present in a place of worship who are afflicted with a noisy, harassing cough. It is most distressing to the individual afflicted, and his attempts to stifle it often increase the irritation and the pain; while to those who conduct the worship it is a cause of inconceivable embarrassment, and of great nervous excitement. All these inconveniences may at once be obviated by persons furnishing themselves with a few of Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges.

TO PERSONS IN GENERAL.

Few individuals seem aware of the vast importance of checking a cough in its incipient stages. That which at first would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs, acid humours increase, and even powerful medicines fail to appease the cough. Here the value and importance of Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges is most apparent. By their use a check will at once be given to the progress of disease. The irritation being allayed, and free expectoration being promoted, the various membranes will speedily resume their wonted tone; and those fatal diseases, of which a slight cough is but too often the forerunner, may be averted. No person ought to be without a remedy that is at the same time portable, agreeable, and efficacious. A couple of these Lozenges placed in the mouth, when going into either a cold or heated atmosphere, or as soon as the slightest tickling in the throat and fauces is experienced, would prevent a vast amount of pain and inconvenience. One important principle in Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges is, that they may be taken without any fear of disordering the stomach. On the contrary, they operate as a tonic and materially strengthen the digestive organs.

CAUTION.—As a variety of Lozenges, Wafers, and Tablets are advertised, containing ingredients of an injurious nature, the Public are particularly requested to ask for "Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges," and to observe that the words, "Dr. Cheyne's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp, which, with Directions for Use, is

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. Sutton, 10, Bow Church-yard; Barclays, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Dietrichsen and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby, 95, Bishopsgate-street Without; Johnstone, 68, Cornhill; and by at least one agent in every part of the United Kingdom.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—The TEA DUTY.—It is now definitely settled, by the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Cardwell, M.P., in which he announces that "whereas willing he might be to reduce that duty, the state of the revenue will not permit it for the present year." We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend all consumers of tea to lay in their accustomed stocks, as it is impossible for tea to be cheaper. The great loss the merchants are now sustaining cannot long continue, though we have yet to learn whether the Chinese can take lower prices; however, purchases for the present year must be safe. The large sums of capital unemployed have already attracted the attention of speculators to this article; the chances are, therefore, that it may tend to higher rates. Colonial produce is somewhat dearer, but not sufficiently to cause any change in our prices. Rice, Sago, Tapioca, and Arrowroot, are lower than at any previous period. The strong useful Congou at 3s. 2d. per lb., and the fine Hyson at 3s. 8d., will be found, from their excellent quality, well worth attention.

BLACK TEA.		GREEN TEA.	
	Per lb.		Per lb.
	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Good sound Congou.	2 10 to 3 0	Good Twankay to	
Strong useful Congou	3 2	Hyson kind.....	3 2 to 3 4
Fine Congou Pekoe,		Genuine Hyson	3 6
Souchong flavour..	3 6	Fine Hyson, recom-	
Finest Congou im-		mended.....	3 8
ported	4 0	Very fine Hyson....	4 8
		Superfine Hyson....	5 0
		Strong Gunpowder..	4 0 to 4 4
		Fine Gunpowder....	4 8

COFFEE.		SPICES.	
	Per lb.		Per lb.
	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Common Coffee	0 8 to 0 10	Finest Mace.....	6 9
Finest Ceylon	0 11	Second quality, good.	5 6 to 6 0
Plantation ditto	1 1 to 1 3	Batavia Nutmegs ...	5 4
Finest Costa Rica ...	1 4	Ditto, finest picked.	6 9
Choice old Mocha;		Amboyna Cloves....	1 4 to 2 0
this is the finest		Bencoolen, finest ..	2 9
imported	1 6	Finest Cinnamon ...	4 9

MISCELLANEOUS.		SPICES.	
	Per lb.		Per lb.
	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Finest Pearl Sago ...	0 2½ per lb.	Black heavy pepper.	0 11
Tapioca, good	0 5 —	Finest White Pepper	1 4
Best Tapioca	0 6 —	Long	1 2
Finest West India		Finest Pimento	0 7
Arrowroot.....	0 10 —	Jamaica Ginger, best	2 4
Best Mustard, in tin		Ditto, good	1 6
foil	1 4 —	Unbleached, finest..	2 0
Best Carolina Rice ..	0 4 —		
Isinglass, best picked	14 6 —		
Best Brown Candy... 0 10½			

The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subject, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house. Our supplying these important articles, and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our teas and coffees, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle,—not of selling a few, but every article at a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the west-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London, Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.—No. 8

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES OF SURPASSING STRENGTH AND RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR.

JOHN CASSELL, of Abchurch-lane, London, is now making the most extensive arrangements for the purpose of supplying the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Coffees of the world's finest growths, upon terms ordinarily paid for very inferior descriptions. He is appointing Agents in every town and locality throughout the kingdom, who will be constantly supplied with fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, packed in lead upon scientific principles, in quantities of from two ounces to one pound, so as to preserve effectually its strength and aroma. A list of the Agents will shortly be published.

The difficulty of obtaining good Coffee has long been a source of complaint. While our continental neighbours have been well supplied with this article, the people of England have been badly supplied. JOHN CASSELL has determined that this state of things shall exist no longer: the Englishman and his family may henceforth be on a par with the Frenchman, and be able to obtain—if he only applies to the Agent of JOHN CASSELL—Coffees of surpassing richness, strength, and flavour. The following are the prices at which these Coffees are supplied:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article	1s. 4d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica	1s. 8d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3; to every connoisseur in Coffee, this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of Jamaica and Turkey	2s. 0d.
OBSERVE.—Every packet of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee bears his signature, without which none is genuine.	

TWO THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES.

These Coffees, both on account of quality and price, are certain to command a very large sale. Besides this, measures will be taken to make every family throughout the kingdom, as far as possible, acquainted with the fact, that they have the opportunity of purchasing articles of the qualities above stated, from an Agent in their own locality. It may be safely asserted, therefore, that few Agencies are more desirable, to persons who wish to make a valuable addition to their business, than the sale of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees. It will be seen that, independent of the Commission allowed, the general trade of the Agent is certain to be benefited by the number of new customers who will be attracted to his place of business, and in consequence of his name being kept before the public, by means of advertisements, &c., as the Agent for JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee.

Private individuals having a respectable connexion, will do well to obtain this Agency, as there is no trouble attending it, the Coffees being weighed and packed in lead, ready for delivery. Applications for terms, &c., must be made direct to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch-lane, London.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, which gives Relief on the First Application. Paul's Every Man's Friend (Corn Plaster) is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine Vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of "John Fox" on the Government stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton, Bow-churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in every town in England.

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of fining or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of fining or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"24, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.
"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, or improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by fining, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market."

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees, R. SNOWDEN AND COMPANY,

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.		s. d.
Plantation, or Java	1 4	
Costa Rica, or Jamaica.....	1 6	
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1	
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England)	2 0	

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S

Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegancies of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	each, to	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	12	0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	10	0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	5	10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	1	15 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	1	8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	3	5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	3	10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	3	15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished..	2 11 0	2	14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	4	8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	3	10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 13 0	5	15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 13 6	5	5 0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	4	15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6 6 0	7	15 6
3-ft. 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	3	12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	2	11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	15	0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	1	15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats	0 3 0	0	5 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	3	17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	0	17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Certain

Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs. In Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly; and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them in less than twenty-four hours, the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, JAMES ELLIS.
Feb. 17, 1845. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's).

RESTORATION OF VOICE BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not speak above a whisper from that time until December last. I tried all kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail. I was then advised to try your lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but before I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my voice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Glasgow, Jan. 12th, 1847. JAMES MARTIN.
Thomas Keating, Esq.

To attendants on public worship, KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are particularly recommended, more especially at this season of the year, when the extreme prevalence of Coughs and Colds is a source of constant annoyance.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER.

THE COMMITTEE for promoting the Circulation of the *Nonconformist* beg to present their grateful acknowledgments for the prompt and cordial response to their "Appeal" which has been received from various parts of the Kingdom, accompanied by liberal contributions, and assurances of cheerful and hearty co-operation. Meetings for conference on the subject are about to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and several other places; and the Committee strongly recommend that this course should be pursued wherever practicable.

Thus far everything indicates success; and it requires only that their friends should continue their exertions, ultimately to secure it. The List of Contributions will be published in next week's paper.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.

Committee-room,
Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, Feb. 22nd, 1848.

*. The Committee will be happy to take charge of Orders for the Paper, accompanied by a remittance.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" on and after WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 1st, will be enlarged EIGHT ADDITIONAL PAGES, without any increase of price.—NEWS-AGENTS and others desirous of aiding the Committee appointed to promote the circulation of that journal, by receiving orders, will be supplied with placards, with their names and addresses attached, on application to the Committee.

Feb. 22, 1848.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.

Committee-room, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Presented GRATIS to Subscribers to the ENLARGED Series of the "NONCONFORMIST."

EVERY PERSON who remits the sum of 6s. 6d. to J. H. WOODLEY for a Quarter's subscription to the "NONCONFORMIST," will receive GRATIS, by return of post, a copy of a New Periodical, acknowledged to be the "Wonder of the Age." The following may also be had:—

	Three months	Six months	One year
British Banner	4 4	8 8	16 16
Wesleyan	5 5	10 10	20 20
Record	10 10	21 8	41 8
Patriot	10 10	21 8	41 8
Watchman	5 5	10 10	20 20
Wesleyan Record	1 8	3 4	6 8
Christian Record	2 2	4 4	8 8
Penny Record	1 1	2 2	4 4
Commercial Advertiser	1 1	2 2	4 4
Justice	6 6	13 0	26 0

"TEMPERANCE GAZETTE," published monthly, 1d., or 9d. per dozen, post free.

All kinds of Stationery, Books, Magazines, Periodicals, and Newspapers, supplied by JOHN HOLDING WOODLEY, 9, Aldermanbury-postern, City, London.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS.—Instituted October 27th, 1817, for the Care and Education of Idiots, especially in the earlier periods of life. The SECOND ELECTION of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 27th of APRIL, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street. All Cases for this Election must be sent in forthwith.

JAMES HOLLOWAY, D.D., Hon. Secs.

ANDREW REED, D.D., Hon. Secs.

N.B.—The Office, 29, Poultry, is open from Ten till Four daily; where Forms of Application, and all useful information, may be obtained. Subscriptions thankfully received.

"CYMRU, CYMRO, A CHYMRAE."

THE REV. W. CALEDFRYD WILLIAMS, of Carnarvon, will deliver a lecture in Welsh, on the character of the Welsh as a nation, at the Tabernacle Independent chapel, Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday, March 1, 1848. The chair to be taken at Seven o'clock. A collection will be made at the close of the meeting towards liquidating the debt upon the chapel.

REV. R. W. HAMILTON, D.D., LL.D. On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, February 24, 1848, at a QUARTER BEFORE SEVEN o'clock, a SERMON will be preached in Rev. J. WADDINGTON'S CHAPEL, Union-street, Borough, by the Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, of Leeds, after which a Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Union-street Branch of the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

PSALMODY.—AGGREGATE MEETING of the Rev. J. J. WAITE'S CLASSES at EXETER-HALL, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

Tickets, One Shilling each, are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained at the meetings of the classes at the several chapels during the present week.

The book used in the classes and a ticket are both necessary to gain admission.

Feb. 14, 1848.

T. E. THORESBY, Secretaries.

J. S. EASTMEAD, Secretaries.

WANTED TO APPRENTICE A YOUTH to a GENERAL STATIONERY and BOOKSELLING BUSINESS. He is aged 15, has a good temper, and is very willing. Communications, stating particulars, and what amount of Premium (if any be required), to be addressed (pre-paid) to H. F. C. Mr. Pollard's, Stationer and News-vendor, near Camberwell-gate, Surrey.

R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, begs to inform the public that he can supply them with Coals (he may confidently say without exaggeration) as well and as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the trade; he has ships of his own to come above bridge and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply them with coals of a much better size than when they have been broken about by being turned out of ships into barges in the pool, by which he also saves the great loss by breakage, and the expense of ships delivery and lighterage, and the great loss of time market-ships are subjected to.

PRICES OF COALS SCREENED AND DELIVERED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.

Best Sunderland (for Cash on delivery)	21s. 0d.
Best Newcastle or Stockton, near as possible the above quality	23s. 0d.
Best Seconds	22s. 0d.
Good Seconds	21s. 0d.

COALS.—CUNDELL and COCKERELL assure those who honour them with their patronage, that they still continue to sell none but the BEST WALLS' END COALS; and the extensive share of public favour which it has been their good fortune to experience, is a powerful incitement to them not to deviate from a principle and practice which have not only secured advantages to themselves, but which, they have substantial reasons for believing, have been highly satisfactory to those who have favoured them with their commands. Present Price, after deducting the usual discount for cash, 26s. per ton.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ASHBY'S AUSTRALIAN PALE ALE.

CHIDELL and JONES, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 40, LIME-STREET, CITY, and Agents, by express appointment, for the sale of ASHBY'S CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN PALE ALE, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that this Season's Brewing is in splendid condition, in Bottle, and also in 9 and 18 gallon casks.

N.B. Strongly recommended by the Faculty.

DEANE'S CHAIN-SPRING CANDLE LAMP.—That taste for cleanliness which characterises the domestic economy of the English people, has made the candle lamp an universal favourite. Perceiving this, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have devoted their attention to improving the article, and the result is their CHAIN-SPRING CANDLE LAMP. The peculiar contrivance by which it is distinguished cannot be described in a brief advertisement; but it really perfects the invention, and may be seen in the Lamp Department of George and John Deane's warehouse, show rooms, and manufactories. Old candle lamps fitted on the new principle at a very trifling cost. Lamps, candles, oils, and camphine (at 4s. per gallon) delivered by Deane's carts in all parts of the metropolis and its suburbs daily.—George and John Deane, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

Will be published, on SATURDAY next, FEB. 26th,

PRICE SIXPENCE, the First Number of

"JUSTICE," the Advocate of a REFORM in the CURRENCY.

It will contain Original Articles on the Fixed Price of Gold, on Mr. Herries' Resolutions, on the Ministerial Budget;—and also the commencement of a Catechism of the Currency;—with other Original Articles;—all the News of the Week;—Parliamentary Proceedings;—Notices of Currency Meetings;—Original Correspondence;—Scientific and General Intelligence;—and Table Talk.

ADVERTISERS must send early, as a large edition will be printed and circulated all over the country. Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London; and may be had of all News Agents.

Second Edition.

A VOICE FROM THE MILLIONS! REASONS for APPEALING to the MIDDLE CLASSES on behalf of their UNENFRANCHISED BRETHREN. By a NORWICH OPERATIVE.

"A well-written and ably-reasoned pamphlet."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"Our Operative urges his reasons with telling effect upon the middle classes. He combats very successfully the objections usually brought forward against universal suffrage, and makes out in every respect a case worthy the serious attention of the whole community."—*Honnet's Journal*.

"This is a well-timed and well-reasoned pamphlet. It is deserving a perusal by all who wish to understand the subject of which it treats. In particular, it deserves the attention of our dissenting friends, many of whom are just beginning to discern whence the evils that afflict our country come; and we recommend it especially to their notice. While we do so, we consider it to have a far more extensive and deeper interest. It is well fitted to produce a great amount of good among the millions, from one of whom it proceeds. We should pity the man who could rise from his perusal without feeling his mind strengthened and his heart encouraged to engage in more active exertions than he has hitherto done in the cause of civil and religious freedom."—*Nonconformist*.

"We are not surprised at the popularity of this tract. The author thoroughly understands the subject on which he writes, and his style is energetic, pointed, telling."—*Universe*.

"Is it really 'A Voice from the Millions'?' If it be, let the thousands beware how they trifle with such minds. Men of such power only need a free press to make themselves heard and felt."—*People's Temperance Journal*.

"A temperate, but, in our judgment, an unanswerable argument in favour of the right of every sane man, not disqualified by crime, to a voice in the election of the men who make laws affecting his liberty and his life. And it is a sign that this undoubted right must soon be recognised, when an 'Operative' can produce a pamphlet of such power as this, grounded on the principles of immutable Christian truth."—*Baptist Reporter*.

"The work of a man well able to guide his brethren to the attainment of their right, and to a judicious use of it. We trust that it will be extensively read, both by the working and the middle classes. The essay is well adapted to encourage the one, and to disarm the prejudices of the other."—*Norfolk News*.

"This is the least we can say for it: it is the finest production of the kind we have ever seen, and we cannot too highly recommend its wide circulation. Societies and private individuals, desirous of diffusing political truth, and inculcating plain and honest views upon the subject, should purchase a large supply, and circulate them as much as possible."—*Ipsley News*.

"We have much pleasure in adding our commendations. It is modestly, but powerfully written. Working-men would do well to see that every master had a copy of it."—*The Church (Baptist)*.

"This little tract is marked by right genuine wisdom, and the best possible feeling. The arguments brought forward are unanswerable, and must suffice to produce conviction in every really candid mind. Much good cannot but result from the wide circulation of the tract amongst the classes who as yet need convincing of the justice and the safety of the extension of the suffrage to universality. Its just and kindly tone will conciliate, whilst its reasoning will convince; and we therefore advise our better circumstanced readers, who are anxious to witness the triumph of this great reform, to procure a few hundred copies for gratuitous distribution amongst their as yet unconvinced neighbours, for the sake of assisting the 'Norwich Operative' in his endeavours, and furthering the cause which he so ably pleads."—*Nottingham Review*.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN.

Price 2d.; 1s. 6d. per doz.; 11s. per hundred.

DEDICATED TO MOTHERS.

Just published, cloth, lettered, price Three Shillings.

THE TREATMENT OF SMALL POX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, HOOPING COUGH, GROUP, QUINSEY, &c., by the WATER CURE and HOMOEOPATHY. Adapted for the use of families. By Dr. WILLIAM MACLEOD, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, &c. &c.

NEW MEDICAL PERIODICAL.—THE FIRST NUMBER ISSUED JANUARY 1st, 1848.

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month, price Ninepence.

THE BRITISH RECORD of OBSTETRIC MEDICINE, SURGERY, and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN: to which is annexed a Library of Obstetric, Medical and Surgical Rare Monographs, &c. &c. Edited by CHARLES CLAY, M.D., Manchester, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; Author of "Peritoneal Sections for Dissected Ovaria," &c. With the assistance of many eminent medical men, British and Foreign. Illustrated with Engravings.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., cloth, lettered, gilt edges.

THE BOOK OF TEMPERANCE SONG. By E. P. HOOP, Author of "Fragments of Thought and Composition."

Just published, price 6s., cloth, lettered.

COFFIN'S BOTANIC GUIDE to HEALTH and the NATURAL PATHOLOGY of DISEASE.

The above works will be forwarded, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of postage stamps to the amount of published price.

Manchester: Printed and published by W. M. IRWIN, 39, Oldham-street; by whom works of any magnitude are printed and published in the most efficient manner on reasonable terms.

THE STATE OF WALES.

Price 1d. each; or 3s. per dozen.

THE DISSENT and MORALITY of WALES.

By EVAN JONES TREDEGAR.

BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row, London.

THE REJECTED CASES; with a LETTER to THOMAS WAKLEY, Esq., M.P., on the SCIENCE of HOMOEOPATHY. Price 3s. 6d. By JOHN EPPS, M.D.

"The remarks on the scientific character of Homoeopathy are vigorous, and, for the most part, strictly logical."—*Spectator*, 19th April, 1845.

"Dr. Epps, independently of the peculiarity of his conclusions, writes in the spirit of a philosopher—a spirit that we should rejoice to see more general among the professors of the noble art of healing."—*Economist*, 26th April, 1845.

The Cases contained in this book, and refused insertion in the *Lancet*, are:—Case I. A Patient, Bed-ridden for Thirteen Years, and dismissed incurable from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, cured. Case II. An Abdominal Tumour, declared incurable, removed by homoeopathic means. Case III. A case in which a farthing was swallowed, and discharged a month and a day after the date on which it was swallowed; and Case IV. A case of Coma, approaching to, and considered as, Apoplexy, treated with complete success.

Sold by SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

Published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Second Thousand, price 1s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth.

ALARM IN ZION; or, a Few Thoughts on the Present State of Religion. By D. E. FORD, Minister of Richmond Chapel, Manchester, and Author of "Decapolis," "Chorazin," "Damascus," and "Laodicea."

"Chapter VI., in particular, is one which it were exceedingly to be wished might be read in the midst of all the assembled families of Great Britain."—*British Banner*, Feb. 16, 1848.

Just published, price 4s. 6d., foolscap 8vo, cloth.

A GLANCE at the GLOBE and at the WORLDS AROUND US. By JEFFERYS TAYLOR, Author of "Esop in Rhyme," "The Young Islanders," "Incidents of the Apostolic Age," &c. &c.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row.

THE ART of SINGING at SIGHT SIMPLIFIED. By SAMUEL BARR, Professor of Vocal Music at Queen's College, and the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution. Second Edition.

Glasgow: W. HAMILTON, Renfield-street; J. MACLEOD; ORR and Sons; and LINDEN and Sons. Edinburgh: J. MENZIES, and N. BOWACK. Manchester: ABEL HEYWOOD. Newcastle: FINLAY and CHARLTON. Dublin: W. and G. ROBERTSON. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL and Co.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post free, you will get a handsome TEASPOON of WATSON'S solid ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off; so that the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article manufactured from this beautiful metal, will be enclosed with the sample spoon. Address C. Watson, 41 and 42 Barbican, corner of Princes-street, and 16, Norton-folgate.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE for INVALIDS.

Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S Nutritive, Health-Restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, and also by Chemists. This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has long been held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion; and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma it is much recommended.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN

RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homoeopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

THE PLATED SEAMLESS TEA-POTS cannot

be distinguished from silver, or leak, or lose their shape; while from the peculiarity of the process of making (just patented), their prices are about one-half of any other sort. Portland, 23s.; Oval plain, 23s.; Round plain, 25s.; Round engraved, 30s.; Antique (superior even to silver itself in delicacy of finish), 40s.; In Britannia metal, Oval, 7s. 6d.; Round, 8s. 6d.; Portland, 7s. 6d. each.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.

The LARGEST ASSORTMENT of STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, and FENDERS, as well as General Ironmongery, in the world, is now on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 1 feet, from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 80s.; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 26 6s.; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s.; 3 feet, 27s.; bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16s.; 3 feet, 24s. The new economical thermic stove, with fender and radiating hearth-plate; fire-irons for chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with or-molu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery, 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) stock of general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it—29, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT, from the

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—It is hoped that families will use this Arrowroot in preference to any other, as the demand for it in this country will promote the commercial interests of the natives of these interesting Islands.

Sold retail, by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Mawby, Aldgate; Medes, Camberwell; Burnside, Blackheath; Morgan, Shorne-street; Poulton, Hackney; Hooper, King William-street; Abbas, Gracechurch-street; Starling, Islington; Albright, Newington-cumsey; Taylor, 1, York-place, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, and others. Parties wishing to sell this article, may obtain particulars of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Alice-place, Great Alice-street, White-chapel.—Agents continue to be appointed.

An excellent remedy for the Influenza.

NERVO-PATHIC and MEDICAL GALVANIC

INSTITUTION, 46, Strand, conducted by Mr. DALBY, under the most distinguished patronage, for the Cure of all kinds of Nervous Complaints, including Deafness, Paralysis, Indigestion, &c., by means of Galvanism and the Nervo-pathic treatment, now so extensively employed by Mr. Dalby.

J. DALBY, 46, STRAND, Inventor of DALBY'S CELEBRATED NERVOUS CHLOROFORM BALM.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.

THE AGENCY OF THE BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.—There is scarcely any Agency more advantageous to respectable Tradesmen, than that of this Company's Teas and Coffees. For, first, the quality or the goods is such as invariably to secure a good demand; hence a respectable income. Secondly, the general business of the Agent is sure to be beneficially influenced, as the Company advertise their Agents, as well as furnish them with a plentiful supply of Bills and Circulars, upon which the Agent's name is printed, and by the circulation of which the Agent's connexion will be greatly extended. All applications for Agencies to be made direct to the Company's Establishment, Budge-row, London.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, of No. 55, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 48, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1848.